INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1930
13

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX. NO. 270– BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

NATIONAL GOVT.'S ATTEMPT TO SABOTAGE R. T. C. EXPOSED.

"LOIN CLOTH ZINDABAD."

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Mrs. Naidu and Sjt. Mahadev Desai on his way to Buckingham Palace to attend the King's party. —G. S. A.

BRITISH LABOUR'S SUPPORT TO INDIAN DEMAND.

T. U. Congress Ex-President's Assurance To Joshi Giri And Shiva Rao.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Giri and Mr. Shiva Rao were guests of honour last night at the National Trade Union Club Mr. George Hicks, M.P., ex-President of the British Trade Union Congress expressed admiration for vigour moderation and reasonableness with which India has made the claim for full responsible government. He assured the guests of the support and sympathy of British labour.

Mr. Joshi responding expressed gratitude for the help given by the British Trade Union Congress in the past for building labour movement in India and appealed to British comrades to continue their support in their political struggle as they were working to build democracy in India.

THE RICH ALSO TO PAY!

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

The Assembly approved of the Government's proposal for a Surcharge on Income-tax and Super-tax. by rejecting Mr. Lalchand Navalrai's amendment for the omission of this Clause by 56 votes to 52.—A. P.

BAIL FOR HARIBHAU JOSHI

Released Six Days After High Court Orders.

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Nov. 18.

Haribhau Joshi, Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and the Chirner Defence Committees, who was granted bail by the Bombay High Court on the 11th inst. was released from the Thana Jail only yesterday, six days after the High Court orders. He is now in Bombay.

Future Course Of London Conference.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The immediate future course of the work of the Conference was roughly settled at this morning's meeting of the Federal Structure Committee after somewhat rambling discussion on the procedure. Pandit Malaviya, Sir T. B. Sapru, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Benn, and Mr. Lees-Smith urged that the procedure should be exactly the same as on previous occasions namely after the debate the reports should be prepared on all the four subjects at present before the Federal Structure Committee and these reports should come before the Federal Structure Committee for final consideration before being Plenary Session.

This view was shared by Lord Reading but Lord Sankey pointed out the impossibility of preparing detailed report when "some of our friends" (Moslems) reserved their opinion.

HARD ON SANKEY.

Sir S. Hoare also suggested that it was rather hard on Lord Sankey to tie him down to details. He thought it advisable to proceed with the discussions. Sir S Hoare's intervention evoked a denial from Mr. Benn that it was a matter of detail while Sir T. B. Sapru declared what might be details to Sir S. Hoare seemed to some Indian delegates matters of life and death.

A SHORT CONFERENCE.

Eventually Lord Sankey held a short conference and then announced that after receiving assistance of Lord Reading, Sir S. Hoare, Lord Lothian and Civil Servants he proposed that they should continue discussions and when they had finished he would draft four reports on these subjects.

SANKEY'S HALF-HEARTED CONSENT.

He added: "I will not pledge myself to give the same detailed reports as on other occasions but that is no fault of mine, I will circulate them and then summon the Federal Structure Committee for discussion of the same. After discussion I will put them in proper order and send them to the Plenary Session. I am unable to tell when the reports will be ready. It means working day and night. I cannot tell, therefore, when the Plenary Session will be held.

Pandit Malaviya expressed gratitude of the delegates to all concerned. The discussion on commercial discrimination was then opened by Lord Benthall.—Reuter.

Reading And Benn's Combined Offensive

CHARGE CABINET WITH DEPARTING FROM PREVIOUS METHODS

Commercial Discrimination In Federal India

BENTHAL ON INDIA'S DEBT TO BRITISH CAPITAL.

Sankey Compelled To Submit Report Of Federal Committee

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Nov. 18.

For over two months the Government successfully shelved the discussion of fundamentals upon which the Indian delegates laid so much stress. The Government avoided discussion on various pleas—one of them being that the Indian delegates were not facing realities. After three days of dilatory methods adopted by Government, the world will not be sshow to understand that the charge in reality lies at the doors of the British Government.

JUSTICE OF GANDHIJI'S CLAIM

In getting out of the difficult position in which they find themselves they have put forth very lame excuses. They forget that so far as the Indian delegates are concerned they are of one mind, that to a nation that has been emasculated for over 150 years a few days more to get rid of that emasculation is nothing. Fortunately for India even the Liberal and Labour delegates have recognised the justice of the claims of Gandhiji's who has patiently marked time in the hope that Government will not fail to respond to India's desires.

READING AND BENN DENOUNCE GOVT.

Lord Reading and Mr. Benn were, therefore most conspicuous, this morning in denouncing Goverment's fresh method to wriggle out of the responsibility to prepare a report. Lord Sankey, for the first time, disappointed most of the Indian delegates by suggesting, evidently under certain influence, that he had no time to draft the report on the current discussions which, as Dr. Sapru put it, are a question of life and death to the Indian people. And however irresistible he tried to be, he ultimately most reluctantly agreed to prepare "some sort of report." Obviously he could not face severe criticism which came, not only from the Indian delegates but from his own countrymen who spoke the truth that Government were distinctly departing from previous methods.

ONE MORE ATTEMPT TO SABOTAGE.

Once more the Government's attempt to take shelter behind the Muslim banner of "revolt" proved a colosal failure. This shows that though the National Government under the dictation of the Tories succeed at Westminster, they have been thrice censured since Monday at St. James' by the Liberal and Labour representatives as a questionable Muslim-Tory combination; but if the lessons of the last three days fail to impress Whitehall we may witness yet one more performance to sabotage the Conference by people who find their feet on slippery grounds.

Benthal On British Community's Demand.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Opening the debate on Commercial Discrimination Mr. Benthall said that the leaders of British commercial opinion had no desire whatever to stand in the way of India's constitutional advance on sound lines but unless the rights of the British commercial community were constitutionally protected, most clearly and unequivocally, they must reserve their consent to the transfer of political power.

WHAT BRITISH COMMUNITY WANTS.

Mr. Benthall was of opinion that it was possible to reach greater measure of understanding than hitherto. He said if a solution was found the great cloud would be cleared away between the two peoples. What they claimed was what was laid down in the Government of India's Despatch last year, namely that subject to India's right to receive reciprocal treatment the citizens of any part of the Empire should be allowed to enter India freely and engage in any trade and should receive just treatment. What they claimed for the British community in India was exactly what was enjoyed by the Indians in Great Britain. As British subjects they were entitled to any Act which allowed State aid to Industry.

INDIA AND BRITISH CAPITAL.

India had reached her present stage largely owing to British capital. Their first claim was for recognition of their established rights which was part of national economy. It was not only a question of justice but also of expediency because external capital would not be attracted to India unless there was confidence of its security. The objection that external capital was opposed to political progress no longer applied.

Regarding the criticism that the European capitalists did not train Indians he referred to the steps which were already being taken and held that it would be a blunder to force pace. The co-operation of Indians and Europeans was in the best interests of both and the British community was willing to accept the majority report of the External Capital Committee but they would not agree to Government having power to prescribe that some proportion of the directors should be Indians.

NO OBJECTION TO NATIONALISING KEY INDUSTRIES.

Mr. Benthall asked for recognition of fact that the contemplated Constitution would give India vast control. He said the Government should be master in its own house and what the Europeans were asking for would not prevent its subsidising and nationalising the key industries. If the acquisition of the rights of existing companies was necessary compensation should be paid. Subsidies should not be racially discriminatory. For example if both Indian and English firms produced a particular kind of steel the subsidy should be given to both. The clause guaranteeing the right of property was an essential feature of the Constitution. Against the monopolies of big corporations protection could be secured by legislation. Action could also be taken to prevent a weak Indian company from being squeezed out by fixing maximum and minimum prices. Unfair rebates could likewise be dealt with.

ACT OF CONSTRUCTIVE STATESMANSHIP.

Regarding trade relations between India and Britain Mr. Benthall believed that it commercial agreement on general principles could be fully negotiated at the Round Table Conference without its being imposed, bond would be established between the two countries on the basis of identity of interests. Such an agreement would be an act of constructive statesmanship in the economic sphere comparable to the definition of political relationships between the two countries in political sphere

MOST FAVOURED NATION TREATMENT.

Mr. Benthall contemplated that it would include not only the most favoured nation clause, but the principle of Imperial Preference. Recent events had demonstrated that Dominions supported this principle and if India, which already gave a measure of preference to British Steel and piecegoods, was less enthusiastic he believed that it was due mainly to India's feeling that she was not a free agent in this matter. Mr. Benthall quoted in this connection from the minute of dissent to the Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission and said: "We thoroughly endorse the principle enunciated not only because we support Imperial Preference but because it is based on reciprocity which we desire and which allows India a free hand to deal on a reciprocal basis with other Dominions.

TRADE AGREEMENT.

Mr. Benthall advocated the continuance of informal discussions on this subject and believed that the general outline of an agreement might thereby be reached and said if so, they contemplated that an agreement setting out in some detail the principle of non discrimination and also covering trade relations between the two countries should set forth in the form of an agreement as a schedule to the Act. Mr. Benthall added that in the event of legislation cotrary to the agreement being passed the Governor-General should exercise the same powers as in the case of minorities and discriminatory legislation should be compulsorily reserved for His Majesty's assent. In case of breach of the trade agreement the Government of India would act where the Indian rights were concerned and the British Government where the British rights were concerned, with the right of ultimate appeal to the Privy Council.— Reuter.

(Earlier News of R. T. C. on pgae 7).

UNEMPLOYED CLASH WITH THE POLICE.

Potatoes, Cabbaggs And Cauliflowers As Missiles.

STREET TURNED INTO BATTLEFIELD.

(Special Cable.)
LONDON. Nov. 17.

A comedy, intermingled with ugly hand to hand fighting, occurred at Shoredith, when the unemployed and the police clashed. Batons, fists and vegetables from the costers' barrows were used as weapons. One policeman and several unemployed were injured by stones.

The trouble arose when 500 unemployed marched to the relieving offices with an escort of 40 police. After the deputation had been received, speeches were made, and threatening words were used and the police were forced to draw their batons. Soon the street resembled an extraordinary battlefield, the unemployed hurling potatoes, cabbages, and cauliflowers at the policemen's head.

"EMPIRE CHRISTMAS PUDDING."

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Nov. 17.

Lord Mayor of London will be first to stir the Prince of Wales "Empire Christmas Pudding" at Albert Hall Christmas Fair on 24th instant in aid of sick animals. The pudding is made entirely of Empire products.

Amongst stall holders at the Fair will be Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and the Irish Free State. There will also be usual competition including one for a dog with most soulful eyes, a dog with the longest tail and a "biggest mongrel".—Reuter.

JAPS MEAN BUSINESS

Out To Deal Heavy Blow To Chinese Army.

RENEWED FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA

Tokio—Serious fighting is reported to have broken out with General Machangshan's troops to the north of Tahsing.

That the Japanese mean business is proved by the assertion that the Japanese troops will probably advance as far as Tsitsihar and withdraw when they have dealt sufficiently a heavy blow to break up the concentration of the Chinese massing during the past few days in the face of smaller Japanese force on the Nonni River.

The Japanese compromise plan consists of the League despatching a party of investigations to China and Manchuria to decide whether the Chinese Government is capable of maintaining order respecting the Treaties. Their report should from the basis of fresh attempt to solve the whole dispute.—Reuter.

FIGHTING RENEWED IN MANCHURIA

Japanese Version.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Tokio.—The Japanese are reported to have occupied Anganchi. This is the latest startling development in the situation which the optimists last night believed had eased by the Japanese agreement with General Machangshan.

The Japanese version of the renewal of the fighting ascribes the blame to General Machangshan's forces north of Tahsing launching a cavalry attack on the Japanese right bank. The Japanese Commander made counter-attack and heavily defeated General Machanshang's forces, who were retreating to Sitsihar.

Meanwhile it is learned that the Japanese delegation at Paris has taken the initiative and drafted its own plan of compromise which it has submitted to Tokio for approval.—Reuter.

CHINESE GENERAL'S COUNTER-ULTIMATUM

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Tokio.—Amid promising signs of appeasement cabled earlier and the announcement that General Minomiya, Vice-Chief of the General Staff is going to Mukden on an important mission, news has been received that negotiations between the Japanese and Machangshan have broken down owing to the latter's insistence on retaining troops to the south of Chinese Eastern Railway. The General has delivered a counter-ultimatum demanding that the Japanese should evacuate the Nonni River district.

ANTI-LEAGUE.

Mukden.—Bitter anti-league feeling was manifested at a Japanese demonstration carrying posters attacking Lord Cecil and M. Briand.—Reuter.

Special Scotland Yard Protection For The Aga Khan.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON Nov. 18.

It is reported that Aga Khan has been receiving threatening letters and hence the Scotland Yard has decided to give special protection since yesterday.

When a certain R. T. C. delegate, with communalist bias, learnt the news he exclaimed, "It is a fair and equitable treatment though being a heavy-weight Aga Khan will not need weightage which a feather-weight Gandhi needs."

GREATEST GAMBLE IN DUBLIN

Draw In Irish Hospital Sweepstake Takes Place To-day.

IRISH SWEEP TICKET DRAWN BY CALCUTTA MAN.

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Nov. 18.

In the Irish sweep on Manchester November Handicap Fireaway ticket—B/B S 56168—has been drawn by Henry Birkmyre, Clive Row, Calcutta.

The greatest gamble in the history is taking place in Dublin today and will continue until Friday. This is the draw in the great Irish Hospitals Sweepstake on Manchester November Handicap to which £2,941,852 have been subscribed Of this huge sum to which people from all over the world have contributed in exchange for tickets £ 1,942,164 will be available as prize money. The difference is represented by the deduction of 25 per cent of gross proceeds for the expences and promoters remuneration. Money has been divided into 19 units of £100,000. The first horse in each unit will get £32,000 second £ 15,000 and the third £ 10,000 while each of other 53 horses not declared forfeit will get £ 660 in each unit. There are also thousands of cash prizes of £ 100 each. The race will be run on November 28.—Reuter.

SALVAGING THE "EGYPT"

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Brest.—The epic salvage feat was brought a stage nearer completion yesterday when a diver from the Artiglio succeeded in entering the bullion room of liner "Egypt". "Artiglio's" crew are now waiting with feverish anxiety for conditions to permit of their starting on the task of hawling up precious cargo.—Reuter.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First, Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—For a respectable family, a LADY GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE GOVERNESS to two children also as COMPANION to their mother. Better knowing needle-work, music and Hindi. Apply mentioning age, caste, qualifications and the minimum salary acceptable to:—SETH B. L. SETHI, Manik Bhawan, Tukoganj, INDORE, C.I.

A 3935.

WANTED—SELLING AGENTS for our Kerosene of Carso, butterfly and Heera Brands. For terms apply to Messrs. BENIPRASAD KEDARNATH, 331, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

A R6241

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE for the Ahmedabad Municipal Girls' High School on a monthly salary of Rs. 75/- in the grade of Rs. 75-5-100. Apply to the CHAIRMAN, School Board, Ahmedabad Municipality.

A 3918

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One highly qualified CHEMIST competent to analyse and keep Technical Control on the manufacture of Dairy Produce. Foreign experience preferred. Apply giving full particulars with regard to experience and practical work stating minimum salary acceptable to R. E. I. DAIRY, Dayalbagh, Agra.

A 3919

WANTED—ORGANISERS to enlist members for the credit bond department on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. Bond holders may get loans at 9 per cent. No secondaries. Deposits deducted from loans and not required in advance. Apply with one anna stamp to THE METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD., 172, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

A

WANTED—EDUCATED YOUNG MEN to take Life Insurance business. Excellent chance to become successful insurance agent and to earn a decent living. Commission terms liberal. Plans attractive. Premium rates almost lowest in India. Applications invited by:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank Limited (Incorporated in Germany). Biggest Life Office on the European Continent. Head Office for India: Qutab Road Delhi, Post Box No. 117.

A 3648A

Educational

SUCCESS, GUARANTEED in Cambridge and Matriculation Examinations this year. Fees charged on success. Anyone can pass. PRINCIPAL, CAMBRIDGE AND MATRIC CLASSES, Mulji Jetha Building, Princess Street.

E R6184

WANTED—TO KNOW that THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Apply for the prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.

A 3814

Property For Sale

WANT TO SELL OR HIRE—Cheap, well equipped PRINTING PRESS in Bombay. Monotype Machines worked by electric motors. Apply HERALD, Poona.

N R 6221

Loan

FINANCE available on reasonable terms for sound businesses of the nature of Contracts with Public Bodies plain-sailing Imports and Exports, etc. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

L R6242

Profession

MOHMUD BEY WILL GIVE RACE TIPS.

Good news for people to know that the great wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist will give race tips for special charges. His wonderful Spiritual answers to three questions for Rs. 5 with correct predictions, 2nd floor, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Opposite New Custom House, Bombay. Telephone No. 23350.

P R6232

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch. per insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

EXPOSITION AT GOA.

WEEK-END TRIP TO SUIT BUSINESS MEN.

STUDY ECONOMY & MAKE THE STEAMER YOUR HOTEL FOR THREE DAYS.

BOOK EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

A SPECIAL STEAMER, carrying Pilgrims to Panjim will leave Bombay (Ferry Wharf) 3 P.M. on SATURDAY, 12th December and arrive Panjim at 3 A.M. Sunday. On return will leave Panjim 5 P.M. Sunday, arrive Bombay 10 A.M. Monday, 14th in time for business.

Cabin fare Rs. 15 each way.

FOR RETURN VOYAGE.
Upper Class Rs. 9-12
Lower Class Rs. 7-3

Purchase Tickets at once, at Ferry Wharf for Upper and Lower Class, and at the Company's Office, 120, Frere Road, for Cabin Berths.

If the sailing proves a success, further week-end Specials will be arranged.

Bombay, 18th November, 1931.

3937.

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

Major R. J. VYNER, having left the services of this Association as from the 15th instant, it is hereby notified that the authority granted to him to sign cheques and to conduct the business of the Association is hereby CANCELLED.

All communications in connection with the affairs of the Association should be addressed to the SECRETARY, W. I. A. A., 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, by designation and not by name.

A. W. BARKER,
Chairman,
W. I. A. A.

3921

S. S. TOKUSHIMA MARU.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 18th instant from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 16. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Manager.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED so as to reach the Chief Officer Ahmedabad Municipality at 4 p.m. on or before the 7th December, 1931, for supplying about 1,000 Stoneware Gulley Traps of the type and size as per our blue print which will be supplied by the Office of the undersigned.

1 per cent earnest money should be sent with the tender.

Quotation should be F. O. R. Ahmedabad.

J. S. MALIK,
I.S.E.,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

3933

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LILADHAR VALLABHDAS alias LILLADHAR VALLABHDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a merchant. ..... Deceased.

LADKAVAHU alias MOOLBAI, widow of Liladhar Vallabhdas of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhandari Street, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executrices named in the said Will of the said deceased. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eleventh day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty One and in the Twenty Second Year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL

The 11th day of November, 1931.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA
Petitioners' Attorneys.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KALYANDAS RAMJI late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 48 Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum, outside the Fort, a Merchant. ..... Deceased

KANTILAL KALYANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 48 Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum, outside the Fort, a Merchant ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and thirtyone and in the Twenty-second Year of our Reign.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
for Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,

The 19th day of October, 1931.

Messrs. MALVI RANCHHODDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913
And
In the matter of the INDIAN DAILY MAIL LTD., a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its Registered Office at 359, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay. In liquidation.
FELIX SILVEIRA and S. V. SAVANT, both of Bombay. Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter on the 6th day of November, 1931, on the Petition of the Creditors of the Indian Daily Mail, Ltd., abovenamed, the Indian Daily Mail, Ltd. was ordered to be wound up by this Honourable Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and H. H. Wadia, Esqr., Barat-Law, the Court Liquidator was appointed Official Liquidator of the said Company with powers under Section 179 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 to be exercised by him under Section 180 of the said Act.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1931.

SUKTHANKAR GUPTE & KOTHARE,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
Yusuf Buildings,
35-43 Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.

3829

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on FRIDAY, the 4th December 1931, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of wheat, gram, grain-sweepings, iron packages, cotton seeds, etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen on any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge Depot.

MENESSE & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
Ash Lane, adjoining Currency Bank.
Telephone No. 22064

AUCTION SALE on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser and the rest household and office furniture, etc. on SUNDAY, 22nd instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Dadar (G. I. P. Railway) Naigaum Cross Road, Dr. Dastur Bungalows of Jacobine and plain dining, drawing and bed room furniture, fancy drawing room cabinet, H. M. V. gramophone, Zunda cabinet, Singer machine, silver show cases, tilting suit, Persian carpet, glassware, etc.

VORA & CO.

D. MISTRY & CO.
24, Dalal Street, Fort.
Tele: No. 22801

Of special interest to investors to invest in Jewellery in this critical times.

Re: High Court Suit No. 2677 of 1928.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Jewellery TO-DAY, at 2-30 P.M. at 24, Dalal Street, near Share Bazar, Auctioneers D. Mistry & Co.

The Jewellery is on view.

D. MISTRY & CO.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Screen's Sublime Lovers
CLAUDETTE COLBERT, FRED MARCH
IN
"HONOUR AMONG LOVERS"

A Pretty Secretary in Love with her boss, marries a weak play-boy, and tries to remain true to him.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Why did he dare not fall in love
WILLIAM POWELL
IN
"SHADOW of the LAW"

Two women want him—one for his money, one for his love.
And the Law wants him for a life term in jail.

EMPRESS TALKIES

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Two Mad Hatters
BERT WHEELER & ROBT WOOLSEY
IN
"CRACKED NUTS"

All-Talking, All-Laughing Radio Picture.

Grand Opening Night Grand Opening Night.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

GRANT ROAD,

RIPON THEATRE

FRIDAY, 20-11-31 AT 9-30 P.M.

NEW DRAMA by Mr. N. V. KULKARNI.

"Kanho Patra"

Also on Sat. 21-11-31 at 4 P.M.
and
Sunday 22-11-31 at 3-30 P.M.
Plans Open at the Theatre,
from 8 to 11 A.M. & 4 to 8 P.M.

N. Y. K. LINE.

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Genoa Maru	6785	11 Nov.	22 Nov.
*Tokushima Maru	5976	18 ,,	2 Dec.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@30 Nov.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 13Dec.
Ayo ,,	5962	1 Dec.	14 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@28 Dec.
*Tottori ,,	5973	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
*Nagato Maru	5901	19 Dec.	3 Jan.

*Do not carry passengers.
@ Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru	10000	26 Nov	13 Dec.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	14 Dec.	30 Dec.

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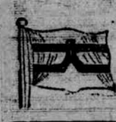

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FINDINGS OF THE FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 6)

dowing one Chamber from the outset with powers denied to the other. In view of these considerations, the Committee proposes that equality of powers should extend, even, to the voting of supply. It does not require any elaborate argument to prove that this is not only a most retrograde recommendation, but it also goes counter to the British Constitution itself.

CONTRAST TO BRITISH PRACTICE.

Under Parliament Act, of 1911, all Money Bills (so certified by the Speaker of the House of Commons), if not passed by the House of Lords without amendment, may become Law without their concurrence. Even in regard to Public Bills, other than Money Bills, the powers of the House of Commons are much more extensive than those of the House of Lords. It is laid down in the same Act (1 and 2 George V, C. H. 13) that if a measure is passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions, it can become Law, even if it be rejected by the House of Lords provided two years have elapsed between the second and third readings of the Bill. The Constitution of the Union of South Africa provides that "The House of Assembly and not the Senate (which is the Upper House) must originate Money Bills, but may not pass a bill for taxation or appropriation, unless it has been recommended by a message from the Governor-General during the Session."

DOMINIONS FOLLOW IT.

The British North America Act, 1867, enacts that the constitution of the Dominion of Canada shall be "similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom." In the Commonwealth of Australia not only is the franchise for both the Chambers the same and is based on universal adult suffrage but the Senate exercises as restricted powers as the House of Lords in England. In Australia, also, the Upper House (the Senate) cannot originate or amend Money Bills; and disagreement with the House of Representatives (the Lower House) may result in its dissolution. In fine, there is not a single precedent in the whole of the British Empire for the constitutional anomaly which the Federal Structure Sub-Committee propose to perpetuate in India. At a time when a section of the British public opinion is advocating the complete abolition of the House of Lords and when its present confined powers are still being cabined and cribbed, it would be disastrous for the development of democratic institutions in India to transform the present Council of State into an effective conservative Chamber of vested interests to impede and obstruct all progressive legislation.

A MAULANA WORKING FOR COW PROTECTION

Ayurvedic Dispensary Opened At Poona

DR. ANSARI TO PRESIDE OVER MAHARASHTRA POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 16.

The eighth session of the Maharashtra Provincial Political Conference will be held at Panvel in the next month. The meeting of the Poona District Congress Committee was held on Saturday last in order to suggest the name for the presidentship. Sjt. K. T. Jadhav presided. The meeting unanimously decided to suggest the name of Doctor M. A. Ansari, a member of All-India Congress Working Committee and the leader of All-India Nationalist Muslim Party for the Presidentship of the said Conference.

Maulana Najmoddin is working hard to hold cow protection conference. He therefore paid a visit to different local workers at Ghodnadi. Also Sheth Popat Lal Shah was called from Poona. Sjt. Shah delivered an impressive lecture on cow protection at Godnadi under the chairmanship of Sjt. Bhagwandas and it was also decided at the meeting to hold the said conference.

The differences between the Bhose State officials and the farmers of the Mawal Division of the State had come to such a pitch as to create fear of Satyagraha being started in the State. Now it is learnt that a compromise has been brought about and it is rumoured that Messrs. Shete and Fotnis who were imprisoned by the State may be released.

POONA MUSLIMS DISSATISFIED

Though there are about four months for the Municipal Elections, still the names of different candidates are forthcoming from now. Some have already started their electioneering campaign. Muslims are also not lagging behind. They held a protest meeting at the Juma Masjeed under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur Abdul Rasheed Khan, a retired member of the India Police Service. A strong protest was made by the Muslims in view of the seats being distributed in different wards according to population. According to population Muslim shall get 4 seats out of 45 and not 5 out of 45 the number they are enjoying at present. This reduction in number has created much dissatisfaction among the Muslims. The final decision about seats has not yet been taken.

AYURVEDIC HOSPITAL OPENED.

The opening ceremony of the Seth Tarachand Ramnath Charitable Ayurvedic Hospital was performed yesterday in the evening by Baba Saheb, the Chief of Bhore State.

A beautiful and well decorated Shamiana was erected in front of the building to accommodate 1,500 people.

Mr. Jathar while requesting the Chief of Bhore to take the chair gave in short, the history of the hospital and also referred to the services of the Chief Saheb rendered towards Ayurvedic system of Medicine, by saying that the Chief has a Vyde as family doctor.

Doctor Joshi then read out the report for the year 1930-31 and said that the building is the outcome of the donation of Rs. 50,000 from R. B. Hanmanth Ram Ramnath, President, City Municipality. The report also showed that the number of patient is increasing and how people are taking interest in the Ayurvedic System. In short, future plans were also laid before the public.

Sjt. N. C. Kelkar, while requesting the Chief Saheb to declare the New Building of Hospital open said that they are proud of Ayurvedic System. That does not mean that they hate Modern methods but what they intend to do was to show to the people the best of Ayurvedic System. He then congratulated the doctor Seth Hanmanth Ram Ramnath. The city municipality for giving free grant of land and Rs. 5,000 per year towards the expenses. Also he congratulated other donors.

The Chief Saheb then delivered a short speech wherein he congratulated the workers in the cause of Ayurvedic.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

QUESTIONS INTERVIEWERS ASK.

Surprise Stars

Greta Garbo does not grant interviews. But 'twas not ever thus—I have one to prove it. At that time she must have been nearing twenty.

But even in the days when her now famous reputation for mysteriousness was still in course of erection—when, indeed, the foundations had barely been laid—she had a disconcerting way of dealing with any Press query that seemed to her lacking in intelligence.

"Dat's silly," she would remark, briefly. And that was that.

IS GRETA RIGHT?

Well, maybe Greta was right. In fact, having not only read innumerable film star interviews, but committed quite a few myself, I'm prepared to wager she 'was'! When you come to think of some of the questions the stars obligingly do answer in print, it is not difficult to imagine that many unrecorded ones have rendered their victims speechless. The stars have their little peculiarities, Heaven knows—and might good "copy" they make!—but, Heaven also knows, so have the interviewers.

Helen ("Daybreak") Chandler was recently asked what she considered the funniest thing in Hollywood.

"People who ask crazy questions," was her instant response. "This morning I was awakened at dawn by an interviewer who wanted to know what kind of music I wish to be played when I am dying!"

To Helen's eternal credit, that interviewer still lives, and has, no doubt, since then tackled Richard Dix.

"I have been asked every sort of question one could imagine, from 'Can you play a ukulele?' to 'Why do you eat?'-" laughs Richard. "One expects that sort of thing."

But if Helen Chandler's musically minded interviewer has tried her wiles on John Barrymore—well, no doubt she's out of Plaster of Paris by now. John does 'not' like lady interviewers, smart or otherwise, and has been known to feign tipsiness in order to get rid of them. In fact, it's quite a little trick of his. But if the damsel sees through it and stays the course, she's pretty sure to get a first-rate interview. Even the august John has a heart.

But those interviewers, male or female, who 'will' ask him if he'll ever play 'Hamlet' in modern clothes—'they' carry their lives in their hands, I can tell you!

"Hamlet' in modern clothes? No, but I'd play 'King Lear' without any!" Such is John's stock retort. Only he expresses it a trifle less conventionally.

FOOLISH QUESTIONS.

Another stage-and-screen star who emits sparks at foolish questions is Richard Bennett, papa of the Bennett beauties.

"The other day", he relates, "a woman came out to the studio to talk to me. She carried a pencil and a silly litle notebook. The first thing she said was 'How do you like pictures, Mr. Bennett?' I said, 'Madame, what difference does it make? If you knew anything about me, you'd know this wasn't my first experience in the movies. I'm not following my kids in. They're following me. I was in pictures with Fatty Arbuckle and Wally Reid 'way back in the days when Connie and Joan were stil begging for five cents to buy ice-cream cones.'

"The next question that ninny hurled at me was: 'How did I feel about the careers of my kids?' How in the world could I feel about their careers? I'm tickled to death, of course. My kids couldn't be happy away from the profession. Why shouldn't I be glad that Constance is earning fame and fortune and that Joan has a good start?

"Then this girl said: 'Your daughter Constance is supposed to be very temperamental. Does she get that from you?' That was a laugh, wasn't it? Asking me if Connie gets her temperament from the Bennetts. Temperament is no more than an intense desire to give all that is in you."

Perhaps, then, it is temperament that interviewers bank on when they approach the stars about their "love lives". Unfortunately, however, they sometimes bank in vain. Robert Montgomery for instance, announces:

"I'm one of those old-fashioned fogies who believe that even an actor should have some part of his life he can call his own. There was a time when there were dignity and tradition that cloaked the acting profession—but that was before the Love Lives and Confession era. I believe we shall have to get back to that if we are to keep the interest of the public."

That's as may be, Robert, but anyway, you have Clive Brook with you. Clive's attitude toward questions about love may be expressed by a snort.

"You can say that Clive Brook has no sex life!" was the dictum he issued to an interviewer not long ago.

On the other hand, "Tol'able David"—otherwise Richard Cromwell—positively yearns for a sex life. At least, in interviews.

"Tell me," he wistfully inquired of a fan magazine writer, whom he met at luncheon the other day, "how many pictures do you have to make before a writer asks you your love secrets?"

And then there is the story of Dorothy Mackaill, who is reported to have protested to a magazine writer: "Why should I give away my love life, when it might be a best seller?"

And yet Mary Brian says she doesn't see what writers find interesting in actresses! 'They're practically human," she adds.

That's what's so interesting, Mary.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thought of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

Welcome Artists From Ceylon

Dewar Suriya Sena and his talented wife have rightly received welcome attention from the city's world of art. Their song recitals have been, decidedly, the events of the week. The negro spirituals, the folksongs from Ceylon, Bengal and Nepal rendered by them have indicated possibilities of Eastern music hitherto generally unknown if not altogether undreamt of.

• • • •

The Human Voice Respect It.

Dewar Suriya Sena is quite justifiably uncomprising as an artist. If exponents of Indian music expect it to be considered seriously as art, they must, he maintains with apt force, understand the artistic significance and possibilities of the human voice and respect it. He is, evidently, not satisfied with the technical ingenuities of "scientific" music. Music is not regulated noise, however "scientific". It is art. And it must reveal the beauty and significance of human voice.

• • • •

C. J. Hall Transformed.

Few of those who utilise the C. J. Hall for plays, song-recitals and concerts reveal the decorative taste and refinement adopted by Dewar Suriya Sena for his song recital. The C. J. Hall appeared transformed.

The Bengali Theatre

(In 1930).

SOCIAL AND CLASSICAL

III

(By SATYENDRA PRASAD BOSE).

The Star Theatre, under the new management of the Arts Theatre Limited, has a good year's record. Tagore's "Chirakumar Sabha" (The Bachelor's Club), Mr. Aparesh Mookerjee's "Karnarjun" and "Chandidas" and Mrs. Anurupa Devi's dramatised version of her novel "Mantra-Shakti" are some of the best productions at this theatre. During the whole of last year, 'Mantra Shakti' was generally played to full house and it completed its hundredth night on the 17th December last. The play shows the tragic complications that may arise out of the simple vow of the Hindu marriage sacrament. Under very strange circumstances. the daughter of a rich man had to marry a poor Brahmin who was the family priest. She married him on the condition that band's illness from a different place immediately after marriage. and never touch her or claim of her any marital rights. The poor fellow kept his pledge and went away to Assam where he fell dangerously ill and under the terms of the marriage could not write to her. The wife, however, came to hear of her husband's illness from a different source and began to feel the pangs and loathed herself for her deliberate neglect of the man who had done her no injustice. This transformation is apparently the result of her realisation of the sacredness of the marriage tie. So, she left her father's home and after long, weary journeys in search of her husband finally found him when he was in a dying condition. For a social play of this nature to have had such a successful run is a bit unusual for a Calcutta stage, because the public, as a rule, prefer historical and epic plays to the social. The latest success at the Star Theatre is Kalidasa's "Shakuntala," dramatised by Mr. Aparesh Mookerjee and opened on the 1st November last "Shakuntala" has had a mixed reception. From the standpoint of dramatic performance, the book has been favourably accepted; from the point of view of literature it has serious defects. Although the author has tried to preserve the dignity of classical tradition, he has introduced, here and there, the language which is spoken to-day generally by uneducated Bengalees. The result has been that the translator has not successful in harmonising the Sanskrit model with modern taste. If the old classics have to be put on the stage, it is perhaps a mistake to try to attempt to preserve the dead dignity of forgotten days. Anyway, it must be admitted that "Shakuntala", with all its defects. is one the best translations from Sanskrit dramas we have so far had. Production has also been good. Mr. Durgadas Bannerjee and Mr. Tincofrie Chakravarty as Dushyanta and Kanva respectively deserve praise. Mr. Chakravarty is an all-round actor, good both in comedies and serious plays, and is also an experienced artiste. Unfortunately, however, the Star Theatre with all its good resources, has not on its staff an actor of Mr. Bhaduri's genius or Mr. Lahiri's ability.

NATIONAL PLAYS

The Minerva Theatre has, of late, been enriched by the acquisition of Mr. Ahindra Choudhury who was an old Star Theatre star of great distinction. Under his direction, a new drama called "Desher Dak" (The country's Call) by Mr. Bhupen Bannerjee has been recently produced and very warmly received by the public. Bengali nationalism and patriotism are the main sources from which the story has been drawn.

STAGE CRAFT

Judged by the standard of superior stage-craft, none of the plays under review can be said to be absolutely flawless whether in the matter of acting or production. It is not that the producers and the owners of theatres are unaware of these defects. They frankly admit that they have to sacrifice good standard to the commercial side of a production and have, of necessity, to pander to the taste of ordinary play-goers, the majority of whom are satisfied with only fun and amusement without caring much for dramatic art or its niceties. They are the people who generally pay to go to a theatre and in return want the full value of their money in the shape of the largest amount of pleasure from crude realism or fantastic and showy stage-wonders.—"Theatre."

PRODUCTION MACHINES.

A Mental Drug.

NOT ONE GRAIN OF ART.

Mr. C. D. Simmunds, London, writing to a film weekly expresses the following opportune opinion and warning.

Sir, I read recently in one of your contemporaries that what Elstres wants is "ideas". Once received, these ideas are thrust into a species of machine, those with original twists being sorted out and passed on to another department where dialogue is added. They are then titled by the next, scenery designed by another, dresses by yet another, and the roles given to any popular artists who may happen to be unoccupied at the time. This plan is modelled upon that followed in Hollywood, a slick" well-oiled routine of machinery. Yet every picture is given out as "a masterpiece of art."

When considered coldly, is it credible that such production could contain even a grain of art? Occasional glimpses of beauty are permitted to shine through, if a director, an actor, or perhaps even an author is allowed to express a little of himself, but that is all.

The mass production of films will no doubt serve perfectly well if the cinema is to remain in its present state of a mental drug. But if it is really desired to make the cinema a reasonable entertainment, it might be as well to make it a little more human in its working.

It is true that we want more human stories, but we want them more humanly executed, not merely put in at one end of a gigantic sausuge machine and exhibited at the other end at a cost of 6d., 1s. 3d., or 2s. 4d.—C. D. Simmonds, 5, Matheson Road, W. 14.

PICTURES OF THE YEAR

List Of The Best

The American Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences has made the following selection of the five best performances by actors, actresses, directors, technicians and producing companies in the past year.

Best performance, actresses: Marlene Dietrich in "Moracco"; Marie Dressler in "Min and Bill"; Irene Dunne in "Cimarron"; Norma Shearer in "A Free Soul"; Ann Harding in "Holiday".

Best performance, actors; Lionel Barrymore in "A Free Soul"; Jackie Cooper in "Skippy"; Richard Dix in "Cimarron"; Frederic March in "The Royal Family of Broadway"; Adolphe Menjou in "The Front Page".

Best direction: Clarence Brown, "A Free Soul"; Lewis Milestone. "The Front Page"; Wesley Ruggles, Cimarron"; Joseph von Sternberg, "Morcoco; Norman Taurog, "Skippy".

Best photography: "Cimarron, Morocco. The Right to Love, Svengali, Tabu."

Best art direction: "Cimarron, Just Imagine, Morocco, Svengali, and "Whoopee".

CREATIVE IDEALIST

Intrinsic Truth In Drama

Opportunity To All Nations.

(BY KATHERINE T. VON BLON)

Victor Neuhaus, creative idealist of the theatre, who recently, founded the Neuhaus National Theatre (having taken over the Figueroa Playhouse to that end), assert that Los Angeles has attained a cosmopolitanism of a peculiarly high order through the very particular class of intellectual and cultured Europeans attracted by the motion-picture industry.

The Neuhaus Theatre, though national in name, is international in scope, and, besides putting the Little Theatre in a way to become on speaking terms with the legitimate theatre financially, it is the plan of the founder to establish an international producing centre, or an author's centre wherein the great plays of the wold shall find sympathetic interpretation at the hands of experts.

This is the first and only such organisation in the world and promises tremendous cultural advantages.

APOCRYPHAL SURNED

Mr. Neuhaus is concerned with intrinsic truth in the drama and spurns only the apocryphal, the unscrupulous artifice as related to the theatre. He will produce the great drama of all nations, in English as well as the native language, and will also encourage our own native drama, and to that end is now engaged in painstakingly reading the numerous plays submitted.

Mr. Neuhaus finds in the Little Theatre an invigorating sitmulant for the problems of youth.

"The Little Theatre provides a wonderful expression for young people", he declares. "They would see life. They want experience. They wish to go forth and test life for themselves. This is natural and must be so for the world to progress. They possess creative energy. In the Little Theatre they may experience every emotion in a fine and idealised manner. They may create character and learn actually without harm."

"THE LIVING MASK"

What a triumphant gesture, the production of the Pirandello drama, "The Living Mask", in which Sigurd Russell and Ole M. Ness join forces with Mr. Neuhaus, on the 28th instant. Arnold Korff played the part in the Brock Pemberton production last season in New York, and those hated critics, forgot their boredom to blow their triumpets, filling the air with their united song of praise and thanksgiving for a great actor come to town. Mr. Korff is to act and direct. "The Living Mask" here.

The 24th instant is another important moment, the opening of the German Theatre with the Victor Leon prize play, "Gebildete Menschen" (The Intellectuals), said to be a delightful satire. Mr. Leon is known for his charming libretto of Lehar's "The Merry Widow" and other Lehar libretos. He is a master of the light satirical manner.

Mimi Aguglia, star of the Spanish stage, who is compared to Duse and who is an accomplished linguist, makes her debut in an Italian opus, "Stronger Than Love", by Nircodemi, to be produced first in English and then in Spanish, the date to be announced later.

There are to be French, Russian and Swedish plays and also a great Shakespearean play with noted actors in the cast.—"Los Angeles Times".

Gujarati Theatre Overlooked.

BY GUJARATI INTELLECTUALS

Syt. Varerkar's Timely Warning

Sjt. Varerkar, in his article in "Mauj-Majah" on the Gujarati theatre, traces its historic position, frames specific charges and deplores the passive self-complacency of the Gujarati intellectuals. Sjt. Varerkar is, perhaps, the first modern Marathi writer who has, in praiseworthy spirit, endeavoured to express his candid views about the Gujarati theatre. As a reputed Marathi playwright and author, Sjt. Varerkar, has secured the claim to be listened to with attention and respect. The sobriety of mental attitude which distinguishes his plays distinguishes also the present article on the Gujarati theatre. He maintains that Sjt. Anna Saheb Kirloskar, the pioneer Marathi playwright started the advancement of the Marathi theatre along the lines first indicated by Gujarati plays. He observes that the Marathi theatre of the day owes its origin to the Gujarati theatre. And, he believes that its subsequent progress has been guided by the Gujarati theatre. The higher status of the Marathi theatre is the outcome, he says Sjt. Anna Sahed Kolhatkar. He adapted many of the Gujarati modes for the songs in his plays. So that, the music, at present heard on the Marathi stage is, directly, the outcome of the influence of music on the Gujarati stage.

Sjt. Varerkar points out the plays on the Gujarati stage which until the end of the nineteenth century maintained their independence and values. These plays were mostly historical and mythological. These were, occasionally, themes of topical and social interest as well. They have been most of them, published in book form. But, with the staging of plays like "Soubhagya Sundari" and "Kamalata" began, he says, the literary malpractises which pushed the Gujarati theatre down its decline. It started with thoughtless aping of Urdu modes. In 1914-15, Sjt. Vibhatar heroically endeavoured to initiate new activities and outlook on the Gujarati theatre. He was progressive and the peferences in his plays to the fundamental principles of socialism were, an inducement to the enlightened playgoers outside the Gujarati theatre. But they were not a commercial success. And, as the proprietors of the theatre were unwilling to subordinate money to art they killed a brilliant Gujarati playwright.

From that time onwards the thefts increased almost daily. And Urdu and Marathi plays were Sjt. Varerkar points, lifted boldly for the Gujarati theatre. mostly, without acknowledgement of the dispassionate search for the rich diversity of artistic talents which even now, fortunately, distinguishes the different provinces in India. Sjt. Varerkar understands that art ceases where imitation begins. And, he has a right to demand, as a acolleague and comrade, from the Gujarati intellectual the unfeltered distinction and individuality expected from their players, playwrights and satge-craft, Sjt. Varerkar does not propose to subtract. He aspires to add to the artistic wealth of the nation.

The supremacy of hirelings, who masqueraded as playwrights was complete. He regrets that even playwrights of the class of Prof. Pandya should have failed to resist the prevalent inequitable and inartistic methods of the Gujarati stage. He points out the weakness of stage-craft of the Gujarati theatre. And concludes with the hope that enlightened playwrights and players would soon rescue the Gujarati theatre. He knows that there are talented writers, in Gujarati who would dim the glory of Marathi playwrights. But they have kept aloof. Why? Why are, Gujarati intellectuals so completey indifferent to the fate and future of the Gujarati theatre? Sjt. Varerkar's question must be answered and answered soon. Sjt. Varerkar has not probably, read the book recently published by the Gujarati Vernacular Society on "Abhinaya". He will discover in it one of the characteristic attitude of Gujarati intellectuals. The book opens with appreciative references to Sjts. Dayashankar and Jayashankar of the "Soubhagya Sundari" fame. The point in the historic development of the Gujarati theatre where Sjt. Varerkar rightly discerns its decline is identically the plint chosen by the veteran and obsolete intellectual who has compiled this book as one indicative of progress on the Gujarati stage. This attitude is common and characteristic with a great number of Gujarati intellectuals.

Sjt. Varerkar has challenged national attention. He has pointed out, what few dare point out, the interprovincial responsibilities of students and exponents of art and culture. National reconstruction of the theatre cannot possibly be established with-

Gujarati intellectuals must contribute their own independent, distinct share. Sjt. Varerkar has accepted the responsibilities of a national auditor. He is not a petty provincial trader. When will ptety provincial India, students and exponents of art and culture, in India give up their petty trade and their provincial isolation?

K. H. V.

BREACH OF TRUST CASE

Bombay High Court Acquits Accused

Bombay, Tuesday.

By a unanimous verdict of the jury, Jetha Mulji, formerly a cloth merchant, was declared not guilty of the criminal breach of trust at the Bombay High Court on Tuesday. Mr. Justice Blackwell who presided, therefore acquitted the accused.

The prosecution case was that one Gordhandas Bhimji before going to a pilgrimage to Gokul and Muttra in 1912, set apart a sum of Rs. 4,000 for providing food to the devotees at Nathdwara. He purchased four shares of the New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. in the joint names of himself and the accused on July 5, 1912, and constituted himself and the accused as trustees of the charity fund. The shares were kept with the accused and the dividends were utilised for carrying out the objects of the trust. Gordhandas died in 1919. Prior to his death, it was alleged, the accused got the shares transferred in his own name after signing for Gordhandas on the transfer deed.

The defence was that the transfer was effected at the instance of Gordhandas himself. who had asked accused to credit the sale proceeds to him (deceased) on account of what he owed to the accused.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty against the accused and his lordship accepting the verdict aquitted the accused.

Mr. S. R. Davar, Bar-at-law appeared for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Bar-at-law.

TEMPLE ENTRY.

Hindus' Conference

Under the auspices of the B.P.C.C., Bombay and Suburban caste Hindus' conference will be held on Sunday (Nov. 22) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House to consider the question of removal of untouchability in general and temple entry in particular.

MEEN BEATS SMITH IN HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 16.

At Leicester in a 15 round match for the British heavy-weight championship, Reggie Meen, (Market Harborough,) defeated on points Charlie Smith, (Deptford). The Weights were: Smith 14 st. 13lb. Meen 15st.

HEAVY FLOODS IN VIZIANAGRAM.

1783 Families Left Destitut

The Secretary, Flood Relief Committee, Vizianagram, writes:—

"Considerable havoc has been caused by the unprecedently heavy rains that occurred on the 13th of this month. On account of the incessant and steady fall of rain, almost all the tanks breached and there were heavy freshes in every rill, stream and river. Several villages were inundated and some were submerged. This resulted in heavy loss to human life and property. Reports, received so far, show that 18 villages have been affected and in a few villages surrounding Vizianagram about 1,783 families are left almost destitute. The loss of cattle is very heavy, in a dozen villages 90 per cent of the cattle were swept away into the sea.

"The floods rising to a height of about 30 feet unexpectedly and without warning fell upon some of the villages, and old and young, men, women and children were washed away. Those who were left are so destitute that they are without food and shelter. It is the earnest aim of this committee to offer all possible help to those who are destitute in the flood-affected area by helping them towards construction of their houses and offering them temporary maintenance. A large amount of money is necessary to achieve this object and we earnestly appeal to the public to give generous donations. Donations may be sent to the Secretary, Central Co-operative Bank, Vizianagram."

AHRAR PRISONERS IN JAIL

M. Habibur Rahman's Message

Maulana Habibur Rahman, President and "Dictator," Majlis-i-Ahrar, Punjab, has addressed the following telegram to (1) Sir Abdul Rahim, M.L.A., (2) Haji Abdullah Harun, M.L.A., (3) Sh. Sadiq Hassan, M.L.A., (4) Sir Mohd. Yaqub M.L.A., and (5) President Assembly:—

"Ahrar prisoners in Punjab and Kashmir jails being tyrannised. Fifty per cent deserve A and B classes. Only Shaikh Hissam-ud-Din, B.A., Dictator given B class till now. In Congress Civil Disobedience he got A class. Strongly protest. Please move adjournment motion. Eleven thousands in jails. Three Shahid. Visit Punjab."—"Tribune."

BHAVNAGAR NOTES

IMPORTANT TALENTS ON HIGH PAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, November 15.

A special European officer on a very high salary is appointed in the port administration. The appointment has caused considerable dissatisfaction. particularly because retrenchment is going on everywhre.

The Maharaja Saheb has gone to Bangalore. It is rumoured that there is some difference of opinion betwen the Council and the Maharajah. His Highness is reported to have the intention of making some changes in the staff.

The public is complaining of the mismanagement of the public library the daily papers are not put on the table at proper time.

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO-DAY.

"THIS VICTORY IS A NATIONAL VICTORY."

British "Nationalist" Press Comments On General Election.

SOCIALISM IS DEAD: LONG LINE PROTECTION

The election has proved to be as astounding in its details as in its general result. The victory of the Prime Minister, against the full force of the Socialist Party machine and against the heaviest pressure of the Trade Union organisation, stands out among many magnificent achievements.

* * * * *

The power of the British people to grasp economic truths—and their courage in facing unpalatable truths—is the first unquestionable fact which emerges from this election. But it is equally beyond question that this power would not have been revealed to so magnificent an extent if the election had been fought on party lines. The second and even more important conclusion, therefore, is that this victory is a National victory and not a party victory, and that conclusion is proved by every subsidiary circumstance. Wherever efforts were made to conduct the election on party lines the candidates favoured by these crusades either failed or clearly prejudiced their chances of success.

* * * * *

It is true that these enormous majorities, just because they are not party majorities, may quickly be reversed if they are mishandled. It is also true that an enormous majority in the House of (Commons may soon disintegrate into groups, if it forgets its origins or its tasks, or if it comes to mistrust its leaders. All these things have happened before, but there is no essential reason why they should happen again. Neither the Government nor the bulk of its followers is fettered by impossible promises.—The "Times".

* * * * *

SOCIALISTS' DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

If the Socialists are wise enough to be honest with themselves they must see that their leaders prepared the mine, put it in place, and fired it. The whole history of politics holds no such parallel of deliberate poitical suicide.

Go back two months.

The crisis was on. The Socialist Ministry was at bay. Yet—such is the irony of events—the crisis actually supplied them with their one chance of wiping out their past failures and holding office indefinitely.

The key to the whole situation was in tariffs.

What an opportunity to serve the nation and save themselves! They could have taken the policy bean away from the Conservatives while automatically securing hat party's support. They would have had the vigorous support of the "Daily Express" and the "Daily Mail," the two newspapers responsible for presenting the National Government case to the vast concourse of voters throughout the country.

—"Daily Express".

* * * * *

DEVASTATING CONDEMNATION OF SOCIALISM.

This is no party verdict, since it is sational in its scope and intention; on its negative side it is a devastating condemnation of Socialism, of extravagance, and of predatory ideas; on its positive side it grants very handsomely the Prime Minister's request for a free hand. There is no question now that the nation agrees to accept such fiscal measures as the Government may find necessary to improve the state of industry and agriculture and redress the balance of trade.

* * * * *

There has been too much apology for British Empire [illegible] late years, a humiliating assumption that we occupied upon sufferance (transient) possessions. That feeling [illegible] from the internal and [illegible] which crippled and weakened successive Administrations. Now that these have been swept away this verdict of a united [illegible] we hope to see our Government resume its ancient sway. [illegible] is strength: with the nation behind it, [illegible] may look for a new spirit of confidence and resolution in the conduct of affairs.—"Morning Post".

* * * * *

THE REAL TEST.

The world crisis has shown that if general inter-national questions are mishandled, a situation may arise which shows that we have inadequate control over the world's economic affairs. But the suggestion that on that account the capitalist system should be swept away was instantly and utterly rejected by the vast army of people of all classes who have themselves a stake in the capitalist system.

There are two morals to be drawn from this. The first is that the existing electoral system ought to be revised: and a National Government when the opportunity offers ought to be in an exceptionally favourable position to undertake this reform.

* * * * *

But, secondly, the facts that the electorate which has given the Government its enormous majority is so composite and that the Opposition, such as it is, will be so feeble a reflection of the real voting strength of the opinion behind it in the country should strenghten the hands of the Prime Minister to insist, as to his honour he has done from the first, that the Government of which he is the head should act up to his name as a really National Government.—"News Chronicle".

EBBING TIDE OF SOCIALISM.

The effect of the election abroad will be immense and immediate, strengthening our credit and reputation throughout the world. The overwhelming repudiation of the class war by a whole nation has in it something which stirs the blood and moves the heart.

Above all, this election is the sign that the tide of Socialism, which has risen steadily for a century, has begun to ebb.—"Daily Mail."

* * * * *

ENTHUSIASM FOR TARIFF.

Two forces have contributed to this signal triumph for sanity. The first is the growing enthusiasm of the electorate for a tariff. It has paid little or no attention to the Socialist cry of 'dear food" or the nonsense talked by the Free Traders. The second is the determination of the British worker to deal a death-blow to predatory Socialism.

The effect of this unexampled defeat of the extremists and advocates of reckless expenditure will be felt throughout the Empire and the world. It will strengthen foreign confidence in British stability and British honesty.—"Daily Mail."

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Bombay Branch Secretary. RAM NATH CHOPRA, B.A., LL.B., [illegible], Cawasji Patel Street, Bombay. [illegible]phone No. 21109.

Nagpur Secretary SHUKLA [illegible] KARAMCH[illegible] B.T. Eameshpet[illegible]

[illegible] Gujrat and [illegible] PARIKH, [illegible] Road, AHMEDABAD.

STATUES IN BOMBAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An eminent artist says that "those statues are poor remembrances which remain in closed rooms, where but few behold them." This remark may well be applied to some of the beautiful statues which lie hidden in the gloom of an unfrequented portion of our Town Hall near the staircase leading to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. They do not all belong to the class of intellectuals who have been known for their literary or scientific eminence or to any outstanding services rendered to literature and learning, so as to find a fitting place near the Hall of the great centre of light and learning of which our city can justly boast. No doubt the nine gentlemen whose statues of full size adorn the passage near the entrance of the Library were most of them illustrious men, official and non-official, whose life-work is connected with the history of Bombay in general, but they are not of those who have particularly wooed and won the goddess Minerva in our commercial city. The following is a list of the celebrities whose fine marble statues have been placed mostly by public subscription in a corner of the Town Hall:

1. Sir James Forbes
2. Juggonnath Shankersett
3. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, 1st Bart.
4. Lord Elphinstone
5. Steven Babington
6. Sir H. Bartle Frere
7. Sir John Malcolm
8. Charles Norris
9. Hon. Mounstuart Elphinstone

It is extremely desirable to bring into prominence the above statues by erecting them in some public place frequented by the citizens of Bombay. The Oval to the West of our High Court, the University buildings, the P. W. D. offices, the Secretariat and the Science Institute, might be considered a fitting place for their location. There are near about this place the statues of the late Seth Sorabji S. Bengalee, C.I.E., the late Justice Ranade, Sir Richard Temple and other former administrators of the Presidency. Will our authorities wake up from their somnolence and bring out the hidden statues and at the same time beautify a portion of the city, where the Esplanade Band Stand chants its music and golf, football and other games are enthusiasticaly played.

There are not less than 36 statues and 35 busts scattered throughout the city. Of the former, [illegible] six of Europeans, 19 of Par[illegible] and the rest of Hindus, as appears from the Blue Book issued by the Bombay Government in 1927. Some of the celebrities have more statues than one adorning various parts of the city; thus the Prince of Wales has five, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Cawasji Jehangir have each of them three. It is strange that, with the exception of Queen Victoria, there is no statue of any lady erected in our cosmopolitan city. Similarly there is not a single statue of any Mahomedan, the reason being that according to the Moslem faith it would be a sort of idolatry to pay public homage to their representation in marble, painting or even photography. Although the Parsis are fewer in number than the Hindus, their busts and statues are more numerous as shown above. Of course, the Europeans predominate, there having been such a large number of administrators—Viceroys, Governors, Judges, etc. in our country.

It is strange that only three public fountains have been mentioned in the said Blue Book. They are in memory of the late Sir Bartlee Frere (the Flora Fountain), of the Duke of Wellington (the Wellington Fountain), and of Sir Romer Fitzerald (the Fitzerald Fountain). All these three have been maintained by the Municipality. The Flora Fountain owes its existence, or rather its present position, to the benefaction of the late Mr. Kharsetji Furdoonji Parekh who donated the sum of Rs. 20,000 (twenty thousand) in memory of Governor Sir Bartle Frere. The beautiful figures here require urgent repair, the hands of some having been broken. There are other fountain, like those at Frere Road and in Wadiaji's Fire Temple at Dhobi Talao. The latter has been only recently erected in the compound. There is no one's statue or bust erected therein by way of commemoration. The standing statue of the late Cursetjee Maneckjee Shroff (the 'khada' Parsi), till recently adorning Clare-Road, has been removed to a place near Byculla Bridge. It has been raised by a dutiful son, the late Maneckji Cursetji Shroff (Judge) in pious memory of his father. There is another fountain at Jacob Circle the square commonly known as "sat rasta" (Seven Roads)—which requires mention. These are the only public fountains in this large and growing city.

The time has come for the appointment of a Committee for considering the location of the more than a hundred public statues and busts in the city. The 36 statues are scattered in 20 different parts of the city, 9 being, as above stated, in Town Hall, 4 in the Oval Maidan and 2 in the Elphinstone Circle Garden.—Yours, etc.,

RUSTAM B. PAYMASTER.

VILE PARLE RESIDENTS' GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Will you please allow me [illegible] tality of your esteemed [illegible] for ventilating some of [illegible]nces of the residents of Vile Parle.

About three years ago a few leading residents of Vile Parle collected signatures on a representation to Government for a separate Municipality for Vile Parle and it was granted for an experimental period of three years. But before even half the experimntal period has elapsed, the residents are made to feel that things were better when we had only a Notified Area Committee.

The first thing, and perhaps the only thing, the nelyintroduced Municipality did was to increase the taxes by 25 per cent.

The sanitary service has not improved in spite of the introduction of motor lorries. While the N. A. Committee's sanitary carts were emptying the cess-pools at intervals of about a week, the present Municipality seems to have adopted an interval of 12 days as an average.

The longstanding grievances of the residents of a large area within the Municipality, wherein are located two public institutions like the Tilak High School and the Kumkuma Hall with Ladies Classes attached. (Paranjye Scheme), in respect of roads and lighting are not yet attended to, although the property owners in this Scheme have been paying the full taxes for over twelve years and are now paying the same to the Municipality including the increase of 25 per cent. recently levied. The metal and "moorum" covering on the roads has been worn or washed out and the stone-packing now stands exposed with deep ruts causes by the motor lorries belonging to the Municipality, and over these roads we have to walk at night with the assistance of kerosene lights mournfully burning at distances of hundreds of yards between. There is not even a market. The vegetable stalls erected along the Station Road are used both as stalls and cook-rooms for the vendors and they are far from being sanitary.

I understand that the Municipality have decided to asphalt some of the roads. Thus in Vile Parle, where even the respective rights of Government, the Khot and the landlords are awaiting a judicial interpretation, where there are large tracts of "Gavthan" who claim to be exempt from taxation, in a growing suburb still without proper roads, without proper lighting arrangements, without a claim for even a system of gutters and the means to clear the cess-pools at reasonable intervals, without a single road mettled to its full breadth and a school or a dispensary and even a market the Municipality intends to asphalt some of its roads!

Will the poor villagers and school children be able to walk along these asphalt roads in the middle of the day without shoes on, or are they only meant for the motor-car owners to enjoy the thrill of a smooth drive?

The neglect on the part of the Municipality of its primary duties and their over-enthusiasm to asphalt the roads only indicates which way the wind is blowing and I trust the residents of Vile Parle will protest immediately against the manner in which the affairs of the Municipality are at present handled and adopt some practical steps to bring the councillors to a sense of proportion to the present trade, political and economic conditions of the land.—Yours, etc.,

"MY FA[illegible]"

BRITISH DELEGATION AND R. T. C.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—While much criticism is being bestowed on the personnal of the Indian delegation to the R. T. C., it is surprising to observe that no one has cared to question the choice of the British delegation. It would be a shock for the man who turns his attention towards that group of delegates, to find no member representing the Independent Labour Party or the other Parliamentary parties, who are sympathetic towards India's national aspirations. Is it that the British Government do not want it, for such people would not be of any help to the Die-hards in their plots and schemes against India. Public opinion in England shuld vooice its feeling strongly against this unexplicable attitude of the British Government. While the R. T. C. is being literally 'packed' with reactionary peers and sundry others of the same sort, we find no place in it for British friends and admirers of India.

I am sure that some change will be coming over in this direction.—Yours, etc.,

B. S. FANSALKAR.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon Gramophone Records, 9-20 p.m. Popular Songs by Bai Sunderabai with Dattaram Parwatker.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A General Meeting of the Society will be held today (Thursday) 19th inst. at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

ENROLMENT OF AN ADVOCATE.—Mr. F. W. Pereira, B.A. LL. J.P., Advocate A.S. was enrolled on the 4th inst. as an Advocate O. S. by the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Bombay and of the Bar Council.

TRAMWAY MEN'S UNION.—A public meeting of the Bombay Tramway Men's Union, will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) opposite the Kingsway Workshop, Dadar, Bombay.

PICKETING AT LALBAUG.—Owing to the merchants of Lalbaug having broken their seals intensive picketing has commenced on Wednesday last. All the Desh Sevikas are asked to come on duty punctually.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING AT PEN.—A public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) evening at 5 p.m. at Pen to condemn the arrest of Mr. G. L. Kandalker, President, G. K. Union when Sardar Jamiatsing, Dr. Gavande, Mr. Gaekwar and others will address.

SHREE BADHEKAJI'S GUJERATI FOLK-SONGS.—To-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) Badhekaji will recite a variety of Gujerati folk-songs before a public meeting to be held in the Blavatsky Hall near French Bridge. "Shriyut Nagindas T. Master" will preside. Mr. Chandrashankar N. Pandhya will explain the principle of the selection of folk-songs.

BOMBAY NAUJAWAN CONFERENCE.—A Public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. on Gowalia Tank Maidan to popularise the Manifesto issued for the Conference and the programme of the Sabha. Miss Manibshn Kara will preside. Sardar Jamiatsingh, Comrade N. S. Chetti, Dr. Rangaswami and others will speak.

DR. NAG'S FOURTH LECTURE.—Dr. Kalidas Nag will deliver lecture IV of his series of lectures on "The Cultural History of the Pala Empire of Bengal under the auspices of the University in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Thursday, 19th November 1931, at 5-30 p.m. The subject of the lecture is Literary movements under the Pala Empire. The lecture is open to the public.

PARSI PANCHAYAT REFORM COMMITTEE.—Under the auspices of The Parsi Panchayat Reform Committee a meeting of Parsis will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, when the Mayor of Bombay Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram will preside and Miss Balai Palamcote and Messrs. E. R. Hoerpibchedin and P. J. Shroff, Advocate, will speak on "The present deplorable condition of the Parsi Community and the forthcoming election of the Council of One Hundred of the Parsi Panchayat."

BOMBAY NAUJAWAN CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Naujawan Bharat Sabha a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) on the Tilak Maidan, Dadar, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Miss Maniben Kara, Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, Sardar Jamiat Singh and others will speak on the Bombay Naujawan Conference and its programme. Mr. Charles Mascarenhas will preside.

DASTARDLY ASSAULT ON MR. VASI.

By Bohra Hooligans.

A dastardly attack was made on Mr. Sirajuddin Vasi, a well-known Congressman and Nationalist Muslim of Bombay, on Tuesday evening. At about 5 p.m. Mr. Vasi, having left his office at Masjid Bunder, was waiting for a tramcar at the junction of Masjid Bunder Road with Mahomed Ali, when suddenly four Bohras, three of whom were armed with lathis, pounced upon him, severely belaboured him saying with each blow of the lathi "[illegible] your Wakf Act," and ra[illegible] Mr. Vasi was taken to the P[illegible]ni Police Station, whence he [illegible]s taken to the J.J. Hospital for treatment.

Down With The Iniquitous Impost.

SUBURBAN RESIDENTS PROTEST AGAINST TERMINAL TAX.

Dr. Deshmukh On How Gov.t Robbed Municipal Dues.

A largely attended meeting of the residents of the suburbs was held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday evening to protest against the proposed Terminal Tax by the Bombay Municipality. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding.

Dr. Deshmukh pointed out that for the present deficit in the Bombay Improvement Trust, of Bombay Municipality was not responsible. At the most the Bombay Municipality might be responsible to the extent of one third while the two third responsibility tested on the heads of Government, the Military and the Port Trust. There was an annual deficit of Rs. 52 lacs in the Bombay Improvement Trust. To meet this deficit, the Bombay Municipality contributed 2 per cent of their general revenue which came to Rs. 24 lacs a year. But this was not enough and the Bombay Municipality of their own accord enhanced their grant from 2 per cent to 3 per cent which came to Rs. 32 lacs a year. Now the question was how to fill up the deficit of Rs. 16 to Rs. 17 lacs. The Bombay Corporation, therefore, thought that they might make the suburbs a partner to share the deficit and recover about Rs. 5 lacs. (Laughter).

BLAME GOVT.

Dr. Deshmukh proceeding said, that the blame for this deficit should be laid on the Government, whether it was Government of Bombay or the Government of India, it did not matter. If the legitimate sources of income were retained with the Bombay Municipality, they would not have troubled the suburban residents. For instance, he said, the Entertainment Tax was a Municipal Tax but it was appropriated by the Bombay Government. This Entertainment Tax, said Dr. Deshmukh, the Government realised Rs. 13 lacs a year. Then there was the Transfer of Property Act which took away from the Bombay Municipality another large amount of Rs. 16 lacs. Then in Petrol Tax Registration of Motors, Customs and Income Tax crores to the Government of India without any adequate return to the Bombay Municipality. The Petrol Tax alone gave Government of India Rs. 50 lacs. Bombay Municipality kept fine roads for motorists and they were entitled to a fair share from Petrol Tax. All these taxes were appropriated by either the Central or the Bombay Government and if they gave a part of these, the Bombay Municipality would not trouble the suburban citizens. That Government were dishonest and insolvents and therefore appropriated the taxes which were rightly due to the Bombay Municipality. Dr. Deshmukh, therefore, advised the audience not to lodge the protest against the Bombay Municipality but against the Government of Bombay and the Government of India.

WATER TAX.

Dr. Deshmukh then gave another instance as to how Government were exploiting the suburban residents. The Bombay Development Department, he said, took water from the Bombay Municipality at the rate of five annas a 1000 gallons and recovered from the suburban residents Re. one per thousand gallons (laughter). The suburban residents, he said, should protest against this and refuse to take their water supply from the Government and insist to take it from the Bombay Municipality only. The Bombay Municipality also lost a large sum of money in supplying water to the C. I. P. Railway since it became a Government concern as by giving water at a concession rate they got Rs. 245,000 instead of Rs. 4 lacs a year. Dr. Deshmukh admitted that by Bombay's overflow population going to the suburbs the mortality in the city suburbs the mortality in the city had fallen to a very large extent and expressed his apprehension that by levying the Terminal Tax, if the city was again influxed by the suburban residents, there might break up some epidemic, to check which, the Bombay Municipality might have to spend more than they hoped to recover from the Terminal Tax. He, therefore, advised the suburban residents to insist on the Government to return to them a part of the taxes which they realised from Bombay to enable the Bombay Municipality to wipe off the deficit.

Mr. J. K. Mehta moved the following resolution:—

(a) "This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay Suburbs strongly and emphatically protest against the proposal of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to levy a tax on Suburban passengers coming to and going from Bombay and urges on the Government in fairness to withhold their sanction from this tax.

(b) "This meeting is of opinion that the suburban people do contribute in one form or the other their full quota to the Municipal revenues of Bombay and that it would be highly unfair, inequitable, and unjust to levy the suburbap passengers tax on a people who are already over burdened with taxation.

(c) "The tax conflicts with the ideal of Greater Bombay and disregards the promises held out time after time directly and indirectly by Government about the development of the Suburbs which will suffer considerably if taxation is increased and other difficulties like increase in season tickets are added to."

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Mehta reviewed the development of the suburbs during the last three decades and pointed out how the Government had neglected it and how it was solely due to the ecorts of the suburban residents that the development took place. The speaker severely criticised the Bombay Corporation for agreeing to the levy of cotcon Cess of Re. 1 on every bale and playing into the hands of Lord Lloyd. He also pointed out how two crores of rupees were wasted on the Andheri Kurla Railway which could not work but which however resulted in handship to and in many a case complete ruin of the poor landlords the majority of whom were Catholic Christians.

SUFFER AND SERVE.

Mr. Mehta drew a very sad and gloomy picture of the amenities of Bombay which the suburban residents who came to the city for six or eight hours every day, enjoyed. The experience of the suburbs in the opinion of the speaker had been to suffer and serve. He enumerated the amenities which the suburban people bestowed upon the city without any return for them. Use of beautiful sights such as Juhu and a number of places for outing, free use of roads leading to those places, supply of good milk and vegitables and also maintaining a Slaughter House at Bandra were according to Mr. Mehta some of the amenities provided by the Suburbs to the city.

UNJUST AND INIQUITOUS.

Dr. G. M. Gupte, Chairman of the Bandra Municipality, opined that the tax was unjust and inquitious. He referred to the suggestion of some of the city fathers who asked their [illegible] to point out how the money [illegible] was required could be found out.

As a practical measure to get out of the difficulty he suggested that they should unite and by eliminating the middleman who was supplying water to the suburban residents save the money and do away with the need of imposing the unjust and iniquitous tax on the poorer sections of the community.

SHOW POWER OF VOTE.

Mr. K. Natarajan further supporting the resolution said that till the Bombay Municipality levied this tax the suburban residents never felt that there was any difference between them and the citizens of Bombay. As a matter of fact a very large number of those who came down to Bombay every day from the neighbouring places were voters on the roll of the Bombay Municipality and the time for them to exercise that right was soon coming. He wanted the suburban voters of the Corporation to show that they had an effective voice too. He knew that the Corporation was victimised in the matter but he felt humiliated at the weak manner in which the City Fathers submitted to the behests of the Government.

The resolution was unanimously accepted.

By another resolution the president was authorized to send the resolution to the Government of Bombay and the meeting terminated.

MEERUT ACCUSED IN K. E. HOSPITAL.

Mr. Kasle's Sucessful Operation.

Mr. Kasle, one of the accued the Meerut case was operated u in successfully in K. E. M. Hosppon by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh the ital, known Surgeon on the 16th well Owing to Mr. Kasle's weak inst. stitution his condition was reonserious on Tuesday; but he ther felt better on Wednesday.

TRIAL OF LALJI PENDSE

C. I. D. Shorthand Writer Under Fire Of Cross-Examination.

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST ACCUSED.

The case in which Mr. Lalji Pendse, stands charged under section 124 A of the I. P. C. for two speeches which are alleged to be sdeitious began in the court of Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday. One of the speeches Mr. Lalji delivered on September 13 on Chaupatty sands on the occasion of the anniversary of Jatin Das and the other was made before some workers on Tulsi Pipe Road in connection with "The Roy Week." Mr. Kirke Smith appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Lalji was defended by Mr. M. N. Talpade.

Mr. M. N. Desai, Inspector, C.I.D., said that the accused was a Communist and he belonged to the group of Mr. Kandalkar, who were followers of Mr. M. N. Roy.

Mr. Kirke Smith then read out the alleged seditious speech delivered by the accused on September 13 on Chaupatty sands. The speaker severely criticised the policy of the Congressmen. On the same day the Students' League had organised another meeting for the same purpose on the Chaupatty sands. Mr. K. M. Munshi presided over that meeting. The accused referred to the meeting and said that the Congressmen were afraid of addressing the meeting under the Red Flag. He blamed Congressmen for their lip sympathy with Jatin Das who was for violent revolution.

The Congressmen were also shouting "Inquilab Zindabad" but they were not honest in what they did.

ACCUSED IS MORE HONEST.

Magistrate.—At any rate he is more honest.

Mr. Talpade.—Thank you, sir, for that remark.

The accused further said that Jatin sacrificed his life for the sake of political prisoners and he exhorted the audience to overthrow the British rule and to follow in the footsteps of Jatin Das and carry out the revolutionary programme.

He also wanted to create a feeling of disloyalty among the police and the military.

SHORT-HAND WRITER UNDER CROSS FIRE.

Moreshwar Harishanker Vyavahare who reported the speech in question then gave evidence.

Cross-examined by the defence counsel, witness stated that his mother-tongue was Marathi and had studied Marathi only up to fourth standard.

Mr. Talpade.—I take it that you were not a bright student.

Witness.—I can't say.

Mr. Talpade:—What do you mean by British Rule?

Witness:—Government of India.

Mr. Talpade:—What is British Imperialism?

Witness:—The whole of the British.

Mr. Talpade:—What do you say about the Colonies?

Witness:—That is also British Imperialism. (Laughter).

Mr. Talpade then dictated a passage from "Navakal", which witness was asked to take down in short-hand. He was asked which transcribe it immediately, do. The witness said he could not.

The Court suggested that in the interval, he (witness) should sit for half an hour and transcribe it.

Mr. Kirke-Smith drew the attention of the Court that Mr. Talpade had dictated eighty-six words in forty-three seconds.

Mr. Talpade:—That is exactly my speed. I only spoke at a speed of 20 words a minute.

Witness was then given a sentence from the translation and asked to put it in Marathi. He translated the same and was asked to read it out. He wrote and read the same.

Mr. Talpade:—Does it make any meaning?

Witness:—I can't say. I can't give any meaning to it.

Mr. Talpade:—Have you heard of the activities of Jatin?

Witness:—No.

Mr. Talpade:—Here ignorance is bliss (laughter).

He heard Jatin for the first time when he was asked to report the meeting when accused spoke.

Mr. Talpade:—That was the first and last time you heard about Jatin?

Witness:—Yes.

CHARGE FRAMED.

The Magistrate framed a charge against the accused under section 124 to which he pleaded "Not Guilty" and informed the Court that he would make his statement at the next hearing.

The defence counsel informed the court that he would call witness. The case was adjourned to Thursday November 26.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 18.

C.Bedford, Booth, New York.
Tokushima Maru, Uno, Kobe.
Sumatra, Helding, Gothenburg.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 19.

Storviken, Overhein, Rangoon.

LOADING.

Nov. 18.

Steamer Dogasa for Calcutta.
Steamer Baroda for Busrah.
Steamer Rawalpindi for Kobe.
Steamer C.Venice for Liverpool.

S.S. C.Bedford: The F F Campbell Co's steamer City of Bedford, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S.S. Tokushima Maru: The N Y Kaisha steamer Tokushima Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Sumatra: The L Edward Ltd; steamer Sumatra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Oslo, with a geneal cargo.

S.S. Storviken: The Scindia S. N Coy's steamer Storviken will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London.—2015 bags groundnut oil cakes H. Ramji and Co; 100 bales cotton rags B. Mahasakram and Co. Rs. 317984 and Rs. 564259 bar gold R. Gokuldas; Rs. 79219 bar gold Mercantile Bank of India Ltd; Rs. 555429 bar gold National Bank of India, Ltd; Rs. 158438 and Rs. 335824 bar gold Eastern Bank Ltd; Rs. 224453 bar gold C. Khusalchand; Rs. 989865 bar gold Netherland Trading Society.

For Marseilles.—130 bags turmeric K. Harjiwan and Co; Rs 165039 gold sovereign R. Gokuldas.

S.S. Bankura for Dubai.—1000 silver rupees A. R. H. Midfa.

S.S. Varela for Busrah.—300000 silver rupees Eastern Bank Ltd.

S.S. Bloemfoutine for Liverpool.—50 bales cotton fly M. Narottamdas and Co; 50 bales cotton fly and 100 bales cotton thread waste M. Chandulal and Co; 135 drums groundnut oil A. Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp: 1350 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co; 93 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

S.S. Brauenfels for Rotherdam —9778 bags joowar T S Thadani and Sons; 650 bags linseed oil cakes K M Nathoo; 1350 bags linseed oil cakes and 8000 groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 422 bags brass borings F Klein; 6870 bags groundnut oil cakes and 1250 bags linseed oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

For Bremen.—2000 bags joowar T S Thadani and Sons.

For Antwerp.—150 bales cotton fly V P Muskai; 436 bags brass borings F Klein; 2560 bales linseed oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 50 drums carstor oil Svastika Oil Mills Ltd.

For Hamburg: 800 bags groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 100 bales cotton fly V P Maskai; 50 drums castor oil Svastika Oil Mill.

For Sanfracisco.—75 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram and Co.

For Copenhagen.—25 bales cotton waste V P Maskai.

S.S. Aquilela for Genoa.—6345 groundnuts and 2408 bags linseed Ralli Bros; 592 bags linseed Coria Ltd; 600 ton old iron scrap G. Gabriel; 610 bags linseed Birla G. Co; Bros.—421 bags castorseed.

For Na[illegible] Gorlo Ltd[illegible]valpindi for Hongkong

S.S. Ra[illegible]ton yarn D Sassoon —50 bales co[illegible] and Co.

S.S. Californ[illegible]ut cakes Steel 186 bags ground[illegible] Bros.

[illegible] for New York

S.S. C/o Bedford [illegible] seeds F H —80 bales Preyllium [illegible]cs woollen Cassam and Co; 3 ba[illegible]6 bales carpets M M and Co; [illegible]d Co. woolen carpets F Shaw and [illegible].

S.S. Genoa Maru for Kobe and 179 bales cotton raw Kotak Jamnadas and Co; 130 bales cotton raw M Marfatia; 83 bales cotton raw O Sulemen and Co.

S.S. Borneo Maru for Kobe.—100 bales cotton raw N Gagshi and Co; 15 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 81 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai.—100 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

S.S. Nirpura, Agents M M and Co from Calcutta.—2007 bags rice; 606 bales H. cloth; 1039 bales gunnies; 10 bales jute twine; 50 bales H. twine; 2312 chests tea; 77 cases gramophone goods; 66 cases hardware; 315 cases machinery parts; 24 cases camas cloth; 132 cases minala rope; 14 cases furniture; 25 cases lac; 20 cases soap; 195 cases country medicine; 34 cases parcelain ware; 140 cases paper; 74 cases lead scrap; 30 drums red lead; 307 drums paint; 354 cases P.war; 45 bags cheraita; 1030 nos empty drums; 9161 bundles cast iron pipes and fittings.

S.S. C/o Bath, Agents K Nixon and Co; from Liverpool.—6 bales cotton; 15 bales cotton yarn; 210 cases tyres; 52 cases woodpulp boards; 70 cases medicine; 775 cases soap; 55 cases glassware; 26 cases biscuits; 77 cases looms; 12 cases machinery; 87 cases beer; 62 bales London cotton; 179 cases newspapers; 15 cases tobacco; 308 bundles steel keys; 975 bundles steel shuts; 135 bundles stel shuts; 69 drums R. I. cable; 30 drums disinfectant fluio; 48 drums paint; 347 drums chemicals.

From Manchester.—78 bales newspaper; 177 cases machinery; 52 cases C P goods; 22 bales cotton yarn.

From Glasgow.—48 drums spirn oil; 81 cales cotton thread; 42 cases relives; 397 cases sewing machinery; 50 cases newspaper; 18 cases paper; 100 cases ale; 50 cases stout; 192 cases wine; 1435 cases beer; 200 cases whisky; 50 loose cisters; 59 bundles steel plates; 52 bundles steel rounds; 323 bundles steel shuts; 30 bundles tubes.

B. P. C. C. AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Personal Canvassing Allowed!

There was a preliminary meeting of all the official candidates of the B.P.C.C. to the ensuing municipal elections on Wednesday evening at the Congress House to draw up the programme of work of the Congress Municipal Party and concert measures to carry on effective electioneering campaign in the city. Most of campaigners attended the meeting and didates[illegible]t in the discussions. Sjt. took par[illegible]man, President of the K. F. Na[illegible]resided.

The follow[illegible] Committee was appointed to draw up the manifesto for the party and put it before the next meeting of the candidates.

[illegible]man, Dr. J. V. Sjts. K. F. Nar[illegible]warkadas, Jamnadas Vora, Jamnadas [illegible] N. Talpade, Mohanlal Desai, [illegible]athuradas Trikamji, Moulana [illegible]adia and S. K. Kasuri. G. V. Kap[illegible]alpade as convener.

The manifesto w[illegible]ll cover the full and other acprogramme of civ[illegible]rty will underlivities that the p[illegible] in the Corporation and carry on[illegible]

It was decided to carry on an intensive electionee[illegible]ing campaign by means of throughout the city[illegible]erature, etc. public meeting, [illegible]. The Municipal Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. was entrusted with the work of this campaign.

The question whether the canvassing for votes should be individual or for the party was discussed for some time. Many candidates expressed their views on the point. Difficulties of both the methods were fully discussed. There was a common understanding that the electioneering campaign to be carried on by the Municipal Sub-Committee should be for the party as a whole and not for any individual candidate. However, there should be no ban on personal canvassing in places where it was unavoidable in the interests of the party. The Manifesto Committee will prepare its draft within the next few days and will submit it to the meeting of the candidates next week.

A DOUBLE TREAT
THE RIALTO
(The House of Fox Talkies.)
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FOX MOVIETONE'S LATEST COMEDY DRAMA.
DON'T BET ON WOMEN
with EDMUND LOWE JEANETTE MacDONALD
FOX
Also
MADAME ASTROVA'S TRIO
IN
GREEK, COSSACK and GIPSY DANCES
Admission Prices:—Rs. 2-4; 1-8, 1/2; annas 9 and 4. Including Tax.
Free list suspended.

THE CAPITOL
(Bombay's Leading Talkie House.)
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
... WOULD YOU TELL?

This lady threatened to confess all to her husband.
The BOUDOIR DIPLOMAT
with
BETTY COMPSON
IAN KEITH—MARY DUNCAN
JEANETTE LOFF
Also
SIDNEY & MURRAY
RIB-TICKLING COMEDY and OSWALD THE RABBIT CARTOON
and
British Movietone News.

PATHE CINEMA
THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE
To-day at 3-30, 6-30 and 10
SECOND WEEK
MARY PICKFORD
WITH
REGINALD DENNY
IN
KIKI
THE GREATEST FUN PICTURE OF THE YEAR WILL CONTINUE TO PLAY TO PACKED HOUSES.
UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE.
SATURDAY NEXT
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
With
BEBE DANIELS
IN
REACHING FOR THE MOON
UNITED ARTISTS SUPER SPECIAL.
Book now at S. Rose & Co., or at Theatre.

PATHE CINEMA
(THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE.)

SATURDAY NEXT

RAVAL TILES

RAVAL TILES ARE HIGH CLASS

Apply:—

RAVAL & Co.,
13, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

PILES

CURED IN 7 DAYS.

No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 pessaries of "PILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.

AGUERINE DEPOT.
KARACHI

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1931

NEARING THE END.

The Federal Structure Committee having suddenly decided to meet and discuss certain questions of Central Responsibility despite the previous opposition of the Muslim friends of Government to the discussion of these questions in the absence of a communal settlement, the Committee proceeded to discuss the question of Defence at some length. The Congress position was magnificently presented by Mahatma Gandhi. The position of the Indian Liberals was fairly accurately stated by Dr. Sapru and Mr. Sastri and that of the British Liberals by Lord Reading. The Muslim members, however, sat mum, evidently because they were in sulks at the decision to convene the meeting in spite of their opposition. Whether they would go so far as to conspire with Tory reactionaries in sabotaging the work of the Committee and prevent anything like a settlement there will be known soon enough. And even if the Muslims should take up a more responsible attitude, it is highly doubtful whether the discussions at the Committee would be anything more than an academic inconclusive debate. Mr. Wedgwood Benn emphatically remarked at the meeting that it would be a disaster if the proceedings of the Conference ended merely in speeches. He rightly urged that responsible Indian delegates insisted on definite conclusions to be reached by negotiations.

The bare hope of at least an honest attempt at genuine negotiations afforded by the decision to continue the meetings of the Federal Committee, is considerably reduced by Sir Samuel Hoare's speech at the Committee with regard to the future procedure of the R. T. Conference. While pretending to assure the Committee that Government had no intentin to cut short the present negotiations, he said that they "intended to maintain consultation with Indians at every effective stage in the progress of constructing an All-India constitution and the fact that the present particular chapter must at some time be brought to an end did not affect in the least the general attitude of the Government in carrying out their intention of maintaining the closest possible liason with Indian opinion." So it comes to this that though the present chapter coming to a speedy end is "a fact," Government will continue to be generous by "consulting" Indian opinion somehow during the course of the next chapters before they arrive at their final decisions regarding an All-India constitution. Sir Samuel has suddenly discovered that the Indian problem is far more complicated than it appeared even before. And he instances as fresh complications the need for the collection of more materials regarding the States and the absence of a communal settlement, as if he serenely contemplated the consequences of taking up a passive drifting attitude, merely pointing at this and that difficulty. He was more frank and precise when in conclusion he said: "It would really be better to bring the chapter to an end and await the Premier's statement regarding the machinery to be brought into being for keeping the closest touch with representative Indian opinion." Sir Samuel's language, which could not but be studied and deliberate, makes it fairly clear that the Cabinet has all but decided to cut short the "present chapter" to "consult" Indian opinion hereafter through some new machinery to be pitted against the Congress, and to consider the All-India Constitution some time hereafter, the implication being that some sort of provincial autonomy may be brought into operation at an early date. We may fairly assume, therefore, that the method of negotiations for an immediate settlement is taken as ended and a new method is to be announced by the Premier. The people of India will await the announcement with interest, because at least that announcement will definitely answer the question just now long the present Truce is to continue.

AFFRONT TO THE LEAGUE.

The Geneva League will be the laughing-stock of the whole world if it ignores any longer the repeated affronts Japan has given it. In Tokyo the militarist party which is determined to repudiate China's rights of sovereignty over Manchuria seems to have scored over the politicians who realise the international disrepute into which Japan will fall, if, in spite of the demand of the League Council that hostilities must cease, Japanese troops make further inroads into Chinese Territory. From Mukden comes the news that Japanese demonstrators indulged in anti-League protests and carried posters attacking Viscount Cecil and M. Briand. The Chinese General rightly insists that Japanese troops should evacuate the Nonni River district but while in Tokyo, the Government talks of peace and sends the Vice-Chief of the Japanese General Staff to Mukden on an "important mission," Japanese armies move forward and attack General Ma-Chang Shan's forces. In Nanking the alleged Japanese attempt to "restore" the Manchu dynasty by setting upon a puppet throne the boy ex-Emperor, now in hiding, must have considerably aggravated the feeling that self-respect and safety of the Republic demand military advance on China's part. The Chinese Government so far has upheld the prestige of the League. Is it to be left in the lurch?

UNDER-TRIALS' RIGHTS

During the recent Civil Disobedience Movement, under-trial prisoners had frequently to complain that they were treated in jail as if they were already convicted. They had to make repeated protests, before the authorities could bring themselves round to the view that an under-trial is entitled to receive visitors according to the rules framed for the purpose and to receive newspapers and letters. Particularly for men of culture who are "under-trials" the stoppage of newspapers is a great hardship. Our Cawnpore correspondent in a message we published on Wednesday says that Mr. M. N. Roy complains he is starved for news. There are also severe restrictions regarding the number of interviews he is allowed. Why cannot the U. P. Government allow an accused with an international status like Mr. Roy the privileges of an under-trial prisoner which every civilised Government recognises?

HIS MYOPIC VISION.

Questions in the House of Commons regarding India show that the new M.P.'s are very anxiously watching the march of events in India. Sir A. Knox, an old hand, is goading the Tory rank and file about Indian affairs. His myopic vision sees in a thoroughly wrong perspective the growth of the Red Shirt Movement in the Frontier Province. The recent announcement of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, one of the nominees for the Presidentship of the Puri Session of the Congress, that the Red Shirt volunteers have increased from one to three lakhs in recent months despite persistent repression in the provinces must, naturally, have created a flutter among the Tory-Imperialists in Parliament. Sir A. Knox's suggestion is that the Red Shirt Movement should be altogether prohibited. Sir Samuel Hoare's soothing reply that the "position is being carefully watched" and his announcement that the usual bureaucratic, if futile, remedy to stifle free speech, is in operation in the North-West Frontier Province, are not likely to appease the die-hards. The Red Shirt movement, it will be recalled, was correctly described by Mr. Wedgwood Benn last year, as a social reform movement. It is non-violent in character and the more it is subjected to coercion, the greater will be its popularity with the masses.

THE PRINCE'S EXAMPLE

The Prince of Wales is reported to have appealed to the British nation "to buy British goods, lessen unemployment and restore prosperity." It is quite natural and proper for the Prince to stand up for his own country. Indians may also learn from his appeal to buy Indian goods and lessen the chronic unemployment and under-employment in this country. Our Indian princes also should practise Swadeshi to the utmost possible extent, especially, because it is to the toil of the poor who pay taxes to them that they owe their plenty. The British Parliament is prepared to tax manufactured goods imported into Britain up to 100 per cent. It will be remembered that Parliament at one time levied even a higher duty on Indian cloth imported into Britain. So long as the people of India are not masters in their house and thus be able to give effective protection to the textile industry, their only weapon of defence is to refuse to touch foreign cloth at any cost and to carry on a persistent campaign to burn into the mind of every Indian the truth that foreign cloth is ruinous.

HOW LONG!

Mr. Kirkwood suggested to the Secretary of State for India in the Commons on Monday that steps should be taken "to end the prolonged conspiracy trial at Meerut." Sir Samuel Hoare replied that "he was not prepared to interfere in the ordinary course of administration of law in this case at the stage it had now reached". An idea of the enormous cost to the tax-payer of the Meerut case can be obtained from the figures given by Sir James Crerar in reply to an interpellation in the Assembly on Thursday last. He said that the total expenditure borne by the Central Government and the U. P. Government on this case was Rs. 12,18,000 until September 30, 1931. Over nine lakhs had been paid to the Prosecution Counsel for fees. As the trial appears likely to continue for several months more, the burden of expenditure on the tax-payer will be still heavier. He will, indeed, breath a sigh of relief when the trial concludes.

Trifles.

"Reception for R. T. C. Delegates Unique Function In Social History."

And it is just possible that the farewell to R. T. C. Delegates should turn out, ultimately, to be a unique function in political history.

* * * * *

I feel I must forestall mischief and clear the position. I fear that Hindus, Sikhs, Parsis and other non-"minoritic" Indians will try to make capital out of the Aga Khan and Mr. Ghaznavi being appointed to the Federal Structure Committee. Appreciation of services rendered only recently will be suggested, and that, too, with a generous use of adjectives like "transparent" "blatant" and so on.

* * * * *

The fact, however is that these two great statesmen—masters in political surgery—have been co-opted on their—on their—yes, that's the word—on their merits that no one of their bitterest enemies can deny.

Further, the speeches on the "Minorities' Agreement" revealed that the "Muslim community"—do please shut up. Nice discriminations are out of place here—was hopelessly under-represented at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee and since the importance of the "community" sufficiently justifies even a handsome weightage, anything less than full representation would amount—as it did amount—to an act of deliberate supression of the "Muslim" voice—or rather of the "Muslim" silence at the F. S. C.

* * * * *

"Mr. BENN THROWS APPLE OF DISCORD AT R. T. CONFERENCE" shrieks the "Times of India" at its loudest and shrillest. And I admire its hysterics that are quite justified. It knows, and it rightly expected Mr. Benn to know, from the happy experience of the Minorities' Scramble, that apples—thrown, no matter by whom and with what motives—produce discord.

* * * * *

Britain "is amazed and delighted (according to the respective party view points) to hear such full-blooded proposals from the lips of Mr. Walter Runciman who has hitherto been a staunch free trader."

Mr. Snowden has not yet decided as to which of the two feelings he should summon for his own personal reaction to the proposals.

But it is hoped that it would not be impossible for him to combine them as an ardent Free-Trade-Protectionist.

It is also suggested that, to mark his loyalty to Cobden as well as his welcome to the Tariff network, he should assume the title of Viscount Cobweb.

* * * * *

Our Poona correspondent reports that a Mrs. Despande gave birth to a calf with buffalo ga[illegible] and that the calf with two heads [illegible]bout three and a half was alive for a [illegible]hen died. a half hours and t[illegible]

Our London correspondent reports that while the Prime Minister is happily doing well[illegible] hopes about the R. T. C. have almost been given up.

* * * * *

"Two Schemes for Co[illegible]ntinuing Indian Broadcasting."

(1) The Royal Empire Soc[illegible]ety and

(2) The Maharaja of Bu[illegible]rdwan under official British cha[illegible]peronage.

No? Well then, my mi[illegible]stake. Sorry.

* * * * *

"Serious Fighting Breaks O[illegible]ut General Ma's Troops Engaged[illegible]". E. New[illegible]s.

To those of Air Marshall Pa[illegible]

YOUTH AND AGE

Your beauty fresh and warm a[illegible]d young
Is like a blossom dew—impearled—
Your hair night's haunting mother-tongue.
Whose darkness hides a golden world.
You will be young a long while yet
Nor will ever know such despair
As I have known,—whose touch has set
Sepulchred silver in my hair.

HARIN CHATTOPADHYAYA.
29th Sept. 1931.

FINDINGS OF FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE

A RETROGRADE PROPOSAL

(By S. M. RAHMAN, M.L.C.)

While presenting the Report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee to the R. T. C. at St. James', Lord Sankey is reported to have remarked that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the Civil Service are right. They are, no doubt, right from the view-point of reactionaries. The recommendations of the Committees, over which the Lord Chancellor presided, disclose certain retrograde tendencies, which are entirely due to the important part, which the members of the permanent Services, like Sir H. Stewart, were permitted to play in their adumbration. History has a peculiar knack of repeating itself. Students of the constitutional history of India are fully aware of the baneful influence, which was exercised by eminent Indian Civil Servants, namely, Sir James Meston (now Lord Meston of Agra) Sir William Marris, Mr. Muddiman (afterwards Sir Alexander Muddiman) and Sir Frank Sly, the former Governor of C. P. in the formulation of the Montford Scheme.

HAND OF THE BUREAUCRAT.

It was due to the "assistance" of these "experts" with their "too-wooden, too-ante-diluvian" methods of administration that Mr. Montagu was precluded from conferring that measure of Reforms on India, which he originally intended to do. The "assistance" that Lord Sankey has received from the members of the same service which he has so handsomely acknowledged in the open Conference, has re-acted in an almost identical manner in the production of the reactionary Report or the constitution of the proposed Federal Chambers. This was bound to happen. As the late Mr. Montagu once remarked in the House of Commons, in the course of one of his memorable speeches on India, "whoever heard of a political reform coming out of the Civil Service?"

A VITAL DEFECT.

In the course of this article, I would like to discuss only one vital defect of the Report, amongst many others, to which the attention of Indian publicists should be pointedly drawn. In my opinion, it is likely to prove fatal to the stability of the entire constitutional structure which the R. T. C. is raising. Dealing with the relations of the two Central Chambers, the Committee opines that nothing should be done in the constitution, which would have the effect of placing either Chamber in a legal subordination to the other, and that there is no justification for en-

(Continued on page 2 .)

THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE AND POUND.

(By Our Financial Critic)

It is generally believed that the depreciation of the rupee from 18 pence gold to nearly 14 pence must give India a corresponding advantage in international trade and that there would come about a substantial balance of trade in favour of India. Some competent observers are of opinion that this expectation has not been fulfilled. The local prices have shot up by ten to fifteen per cent, as a result of Ordinance VII and the proposed new duties have further enhanced the general level of prices of commodities. The advantages of the currency depreciation for export purposes have not been realised. Reports come from Manchester and other British centres that the mills are busy and that their output has increased by 15 per cent and unemployment is decreasing week by week. We are yet to hear of any such developments in Indian mills and factories. The reason is that our mills are engaged in manufacture of articles mainly or wholly for home consumption and unless the purchasing power of the agriculturist improves, there can be no improvement in the industrial situation. This purchasing power can only increase if the agriculturist can sell his produce and this again depends on the demand for it from abroad.

VICLENT FLUCTUATIONS

Since the rupee became unlinked with gold, our buyers have been insisting on quotations in their own currency or at least in dollars, but this is not convenient to the Indian exporter as he would like to know how many rupees he would get for his goods. As the dollar market in India is not highly developed and there are no forward quotations, the exporter here is faced with the uncertainties relating to the gold value of the rupee. If he had been able to note sterling, he would have been able to make forward contracts in sterling or would even have been prepared for the risk of the fluctuations in the sterling exchange rate which does not amount to much. The changes in the dollar-rupee rate have been very violent, as will be seen from the following statement:—

26th September	3.62
29th September	3.71
6th October	3.58
12th October	3.53
20th October	3.50
27th October	3.45
3rd November	3.43
4th November	3.60
6th November	3.54

So far as our buyers are concerned, the linking of the rupee to sterling has thus made matters somewhat more difficult for this country and the benefits of a depreciated rupee have yet to materialise themselves.

Nor can it be said that Britain has so far benefited by thus dragging the rupee with the pound in its downfall. The cotton mills of Lancashire have been able to increase sales to other parts of the world but not to India, the reason being perhaps the possibility of resumption of boycott if the R. T. C. negotiations should break down. In other lines, Continental and American producers have decided to cut down their prices temporarily by ten to fifteen per cent in order to retain their markets in India. They calculate that the advantages of Britain are temporary and that, as soon as she begins to make fresh purchases of raw materials, British quotations will move up and then the countries which are in possession of the Indian market can raise prices again to previous levels. Unless, therefore, the gold value of the rupee remains stable at some level, our export trade will not be active and, as soon as the gold exports weaken, the sterling exchange rate will also weaken. And a stable gold value for the rupee is not practicable until sterling returns to gold.

NOTES OF THE DAY

The "Firm Action" Campaign.

The "Statesman" of Calcutta publishes a long account of a meeting of the European Association held there on Friday. Besides passing the "firm action" resolution, the meeting had the advantage of a statement by Mr. Villiers detailing the broad results of a series of deputations that have met the Governor of Bengal during the last two weeks. The Governor was told that the patience of the "law-abiding" people "was being subjected to a strain which might prove to be beyond endurance" and he was, therefore, invited to become active. This gentle bullying, implying ever so delicately a threat of "firm action" on their own account, had its desired effect. There were exchanges of telegrams between Calcutta and Delhi and, said Mr. Villiers, "we were asked to form definite and concrete proposals on the steps which we advocated should be taken to suppress terrorism and submit them to Delhi through the Government of Bengal on a clear-the-line wire." At the final meeting, the Governor "roughly outlined steps which we might expect to see taken by the Government of Bengal towards suppressing terrorism and restoring peace to the Province." The deputationists were pledged to secrecy as to the details of the proposed action. But while the ultra-extremists were not "absolutely satisfied," they all were convinced that they had got Government moving as never before. This clearly shows that Government have practically surrendered to the Europeans.

A Warning.

What precisely would be done is, of course, not yet known. But the clation of the European Association—a notoriously die-hard body—and certain significant comments that have just appeared in the "Statesman" do indicate the directions of the coming campaign. Our contemporary criticises the sentence of 10 years imposed on Bimal Das Gupta and the plea of the President of the Tribunal that "the actual injury inflicted was very fortunately a slight one." And it does so in terms which demand that the capital punishment should be the minimum, rather than the maximum penalty. The journal defends extra-legal detentions on suspicion, complains against what it decides to be the failure of the Indian community to help in the "suppression of crime" and considers Hijli and Chittagong to be a little regrettable, but none-the-less, positively defensible. The conclusion is obvious. Law must be suspended and yield place to open official terrorism legalised by Ordinances, terrorism directed more against the innocent than the guilty and practically against the whole Indian community in Bengal. Peace is to be "restored" by making the people go about in constant fear. This is a mad policy, and it remains to be seen if Government are bullied by the European Association into its adoption. They would do well, on the other hand, to take the right kind of warning, before it is too late, from Hijli and Chittagong.

Help "Swadeshi"

Amongst the resolutions which will be discussed at a meeting of the Improvement Trust Board to-day is one which asks that body to accept the proposal "that at the time of the next revision for the current year only those companies that are incorporated in India will be included in the list." A similar proposition which was initiated at the meeting of the Bombay Port Trust a few months ago was turned down, because non-Indians who have a majority there, were opposed to it. The Improvement Trust, however, is a body where the majority of members is Indian and if we cannot get even resolutions in favour of Indian indigenous enterprise passed in public bodies, there can be no hope of any salvation for this country. We hope the members of the Improvement [illegible] will not miss this opportunity of encouraging it when this matter comes up for consideration to-day.

FREE CONFERENCE: A FARCE.

Muslims Keep Mum: Other Delegates Talk Out: Whitehall Already Decided.

GANDHIJI PRESENTS NATION'S MANDATE.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, November 17.

Those who believed that the Premier had given an optimistic turn to the Round Table Conference proceedings by his action yesterday in compelling the Muslim delegates to take part in the proceedings of the Federal Structure Committee on the question of introduction of responsibility in the centre were disillusioned today, when Lord Sankey on behalf of the Government announced their intention of an early closure of debates on the "reserved" subjects. Even the Labour delegates were taken aback as was shown in the speeches of Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Mr. Lees-Smith. Many may look upon the former's speech as a fighting party speech, but to impartial observers, it will be plain that the Premier's old colleagues in their efforts to fight the National Government are revealing certain secrets of Labour rule. Their present attack on the Government indicates that when they were in power, it was the Premier, who with the active support of Mr. Snowden and Mr. Thomas, proved to be a stumbling block in the way of India's progress. As the latter are still in power, and in a stronger position on account of their unholy alliance with the Tories, they are in the long run, bound to prove worse than the Tories.

CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

After having detained and literally wasted the precious time of the Indian Delegates, the Government suddenly showed the solicitude for them yesterday, but once again, as yesterday they blundered by letting out prematurely what has up till now been a sealed secret—that the Government have already made up their minds as to what should be the conclusions of the Conference. As an act of grace, they are very kindly prepared to listen to the Indian point of view on the reserved subjects, but there is no grace on their part in saying that there may not be a report embodying the results of the debates or even a recording of the conclusions on the speeches made.

SIR SAMUEL UP.

Sir Samuel Hoare also improved on the shining hour, when he gave vent to his suppressed desire of the last twenty-four hours by showing his anxiety to impress upon the Indian delegates that it is the Tories who are in the saddle, and no one else.

He blundered in coming into clash with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and was rescued by the timely intervention of Lord Reading, who as a tried and shrewd diplomat, tried to defend Sir Samuel Hoare, though in reality, he made the Secretary of State understand that h ewas making foolish speeches.

ALL FOR HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT.

There is not a single Indian delegate to-day who expressed a desire to leave the Conference in a desperate anxiety to return to India in a hurry. On the contrary, everyone joined Mahatma Gandhi in stating that he was prepared to pass the whole winter in London with a view to arriving at an honourable settlement.

Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya have created a deep impression, and though to-morrow's papers may once again represent that Mahatma Gandhi is crying for the moon, responsible British leaders will have to pause and think twice before taking any adverse step in challenging Mahatma Gandhi's statement:

"I am here very respectfully to claim an behalf of the Congress complete control over the army, over the defence forces and over external affairs. To this conclusion, we have come with the greatest deliberation. If we do not get this control at the time of embarking upon responsibility, I cannot conceive of a time, when because we are enjoying responsibility in other matters, we would be suddenly found to control our own defence forces. I feel that we ought not to deceive ourselves and deceive the world into thinking that we would be betting responsible Government, although we may not ask for responsibility in this vital matter

"I think there is a responsible nation that has no control over her own forces and over her external policy and affairs. Defence is to a nation the very essence of its existence, and if a nation's defence is controlled by an outside agency, no matter how friendly it is, then that nation is certainly not responsibly governed.

NOVEL OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS

That as a consequence of being deserted by the Conservatives, the Muslims have unwillingly offered to sit in the Federal Committee is conclusively proved by their to-day's declaration. None of them took part in the proceedings, when Lord Sankey asked the delegates how long they would sit. Later in the day, owing to a severe criticism of their attitude in political circles, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan on behalf of the Muslim Delegation read a statement explaining why they were non-co-operating, despite their adorning the benches by their physical presence.

This means that the Muslims are going back upon their word given yesterday. In political circles, it is interpreted that the Muslims acted at the dictation of a third party and entirely sharing Sir Samuel Hoare's views, that the Conference should conclude without producing a report on the subjects of defence, the Army and external policy, though Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Pandit Malaviya pressed for it, in their powerful and well reasoned speeches.

MAHATMA'S TRANS-ATLANTIC TALK.

Final "No" To Invitations.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON. Nov. 17.

One more ordeal I have passed through, said Mahatma Gandhi, as he emerged from the telephone box at Knightsbridge. It was a talk across the Atlantic with Mr. Fred Fisher, a former Bishop of Calcutta and now a pastor of the First Methodist Church in Annarber Chicago, who pressed Mahatma Gandhi to visit America.

Mahatma Gandhi said "my friends in India, members of the Working Committee of the Congress have cabled me to return to India, immediately the Conference is over; so I must not go to America. It seems that there is still a long time, before I could give any message to America. Perhaps God thinks, that though I would like to meet friends. I have no reason to go to America."

When Mahatma Gandhi was told that it must have cost £45 for a nine minutes' talk, he said "someone must write to the Bishop that he could not have wasted so much money, when children are starving. He then rushed to Lady Astor, instead of attending the Government's official reception to the Indian Delegates.

When asked the reason, he said "I find Lady Astor a very interesting person, in spite of my political differences with her."

NATIONAL GOVT.'S TREAT TO ROUND TABLERS

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Sixteen hundred guests attended a glittering reception given by His Majesty's Government to delegates to the Indian and Burman Round Table Conferences at Lancaster House, St. James's, last night.

The guests, among whom was Lord Irwin, included practically every leading member of diplomatic and political worlds. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, accompanied by Miss Ishbel MacDonald, received Round Tablers and other guests at the top of a grand staircase and shook hands with all of them.

The reception is unque in social history as this is the first entertainment by National Government of Britain.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Aga Khan & Ghuznavi's Names Included.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

H.H. the Agha Khan and Mr. Ghuznavi have been added to the Federal Structure Sub-Committee.—Reuter's R.T.C. Service.

PASSAGE OF ANTI-DUMPING BILL.

Suspension Of Standing Orders.

OPPOSITION OF LL. G.

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Labour Party's hostility to the Government's anti-dumping proposals was manifested in the Commons this evening when after Mr. Baldwin had moved suspension of certain standing orders to enable the Bill to be passed in three days instead of the normal six, Mr. Lansbury moved rejection of the motion which was however carried by 396 votes to 51.

Mr. Runciman moving a formal financial resolution required to form the basis of the bill empowering the Board of Trade to impose customs duties up to hundred per cent of the value of the articles imported in abnormal quantities said that this covered all the articles except food, drink, tobacco, and raw materials, and articles mainly not manufactured.

Giving evidence of the need for anti-dumping measures, Mr. Runciman said that the articles concerned were now being imported at a rate of 35,000,000 sterling per month compared with average of 20,600,000 sterling. He emphasised that Parliament must sanction the Board of Trade orders.

Major Attlee (opposition Labour) and Mr. Lloyd George opposed the resolution.

HELPING BRITISH FARMERS.

Quota System For Wheat.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The introduction of quota system for British wheat will be the Government's first step in helping British farmers, according to the "Daily Telegraph", which says that the announcement in this connection will be made before the adjournment of Parliament.

Under the quota scheme a certain proportion of wheat milled in Britain must be homegrown. Fifteen per cent has been suggested as possible proportion while the question of quota allowance for wheat from Dominions may later be negotiated in a series of inter-Empire trade agreements.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SILVER.

Not Necessary, Says Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Government did not consider that any useful purpose would be served by calling an International Conference on Silver, declared Mr. Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons, replying in the negative to the twofold suggestion for an International Conference for stabilisation of silver and a Conference fibetween Britain, China, India and Japan with a view to the establishment of silver currency in the Far East.—Reuter.

EFFECT OF NEW DECREE ON TURKISH IMPORTS.

Entry Of Many Articles Prohibited

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

Constantinople.—Under the new decree restricting imports, the entry into Turkey of fifty categories of goods is definitely prohibited including luxuries, wines, liquors, and furs. The restrictions affect English and Japanese cotton-goods of which, it is estimated, that fourteen million Turkish pounds worth were imported into Turkey in the last nine months.

NO INTERIM DIVIDENDS INSPITE OF BOOM.

Decision Of Lancashire Cotton Spinners.

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

Fine cotton spinners despite the improvement which has recently manifested itself have decided not to pay interim dividends.

TARIFF DUTIES

France Follows England.

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

Paris.—The Government has tabled a Bill increasing the importation tax on semi-finished articles from two to four per cent and on finished articles from two to six per cent. The tax on raw materials remains at two per cent.

REPRESSION IN ANDHRA.

More Prosecutions At Ellore.

(From Our Correspondent)
MADRAS, Nov. 18.

Repression is rearing its ugly head in Andhra Desa. Close on the heels of Mr. Bapineed's conviction and Professor Ranga's arrest comes the news of security proceedings being instituted against Mr. Narayana Raju, President, District Ryot's Association, Narasapur.

Professor Ranga Who refused to furnish security has been remanded to custody.

Mr. Prakasam speaking at Ellore sounded a note of warning, saying that if intentions for future campaigns were penalised he would commit such offence himself at once by declaring that if Government decides to enforce any portion of the enhanced rate, he would refuse to pay tax himself and ask others not to pay. He added, Gandhiji also should be locked up in London for having declared, "provided people's demand was not granted, he would start Civil Disobedience.

Keen resentment prevails all over Andhra.

Two Years' Jail For Publishing Bhagat Singh Ballad

Jairam Balaji Desai, the printer of the "Samrat Vaibhav Press" who stood charged under Section 124A, of the I. P. C. for printing a Marathi pamphlet entitled "Bhagatsinghacha Povada" or the "Ballad on Bhagat Singh" which was proscribed by the Bombay Government was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Kirke Smith who appeared for the prosecution informed the Court that there was another accused in the case named Shahir Aswini Kumar who was the poet who wrote the poem. He was absconding and the police had not so far been able to arrest him.

C. I. D.'s FUTILE HUNT FOR POET.

Rao Saheb Patwardhan, Inspector C.I.D., stated that he arrested second the accused on November 3rd, but he was unable to trace the first accused. He knew the accused by sight. He was staying in Shroff Building in Khetwadi but it appears that he was avoiding arrest. Witness searched a number of places in the city to arrest the man but did not find him anywhere. He also went as far as Thana in his search but there he learnt from a book-seller that the accused had come to know that his book was proscribed and his arrest was imminent. Later he was told that the accused would be found either at Panghar or Dahanu on the B. B. and C. I. line.

Mr. Kirke Smith requested the Court to issue a proclamation undtr Section 87 asking the accused to present himself before the Court within 30 days. The Court granted the request and ordered that a proclamation should be issued.

Inspector Patwardhan stated that he arrested the accused on November 3. He searched the "Samrat Vaibhav Press" at 11 Khetwadi where he found 2,140 copies of the pamphlet which he seized. Witness also stated that he had given the accused a warning before two months about the literature coming out from his press.

Mr. Soloman, Marathi Translator in the Oriental Translator's Office deposed that he translated the pamphlet in English.

Mr. Talpade who appeared for the accused submitted that the intention of the accused was not to hold up Bhagatsingh and his comrades as heroes to the public and nowhere in the ballad was it suggested that people should follow them as was alleged by the prosecution.

DIDN'T KNOW CONTENTS OF PAMPHLET.

The accused pleaded guilty but he said he did not know that the matter he printed was seditious. He was a very poor and ignorant man and had a large family to support. He had not even got the money for the job he did. His Press was mortgaged and as it was his first offence he pleaded for mercy.

PREACHING CULT OF BOMB.

The Magistrate in his judgment stated that in the ballad men like Bhagatsingh were constantly referred to as "heroes" and their actions were held to be "manly". The object in publishing such literature was to fan the flames of discontent and to create hatred against the Government. It was nothing short of preaching the cult of bomb and pistol. It was such literature that inflamed the youth of the country and resulted in their committing crimes like the attempt on the life of Sir Ernest Hotson, Mr. Villiers and the deaths of Mr. Durno and Mr. Garlick. He agreed with the Prosecutor that such things should be suppressed and therefore convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED POLICE COERCION.

Bardoli Inquiry Developments.

MR. GORDON'S NOTICE TO KHATEDARS

BARDOLI, Nov. 17.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, the Inquiry Officer in the Bardoli Land Revenue dispute, to-day visited village Waghech and there met a complainant who had alleged in the course of his deposition that he was forced to borrow money for paying revenue dues.

After returning from Vaghech Mr. Gordon did not hold court to-day. He has issued a public notice to Khatedars of four villages namely, Vankaner, Shiadla, Shiker and Nawfalia the cases of which have not yet been examined, calling on them to lodge complaints if any within five days, i.e. before Saturday in regard to alleged coersion on the part of the police who accompanied revenue officers when the latter visited those villages for revenue collections.

The notification adds that the complainants may either personally approach the Inquiry Officer or submit written complaints.—A.P.

AFTER CONGRESS WALK-OUT.

Sidelights On Bardoli Enquiry Show.

(From Our Correspondent).
BARDOLI, Nov. 17.

The statement of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai seems to have given the Government circles such a shock that they pere at their wits end, and for a itme it seemed that the ship of Bardoli Inquiry drifted like a rudderless vessel.

Mr. Kothawala, the Collector of Surat, ran up to Bombay to consult the Revenue Member. Rumours were auoat that the Inquiry was to continue and in the absence of the Congress Party, Government witness were to be examined.

AFTER TUESDAY'S LULL.

After a lull of two days, the Court met again on Monday evening. Mr. Kothawala was already back from Bombay. The Court met but the spirit that animated it was gone. The chairs occupied by the representatives of the Congress were no longer there and there was a void which nothing could fill up. The Government pleader muttered a few words, the purport of which was that it was now unnecessary further to examine the Mamlatdar regarding Rayam and as for other villages the Court was indecisive. Thus the affair was over in less than a couple of minutes.

To-day I proceeded to the Court but was informed that it was not to meet to-day. Thereupon I interviewed Mr. Gordon who told me that there would be "no more meetings."

U. P. NO-RENT MOVE

Zemindars Get Panicky.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

A deputation of the U. P. Zemindar's Association waited on H. E. the Governor and emphasised that all kinds of influences were at work aiming at undermining the order of the zemindars and that the tenantry were being insidiously approached by the Congress.

Sir Malcolm Hailey assured the deputation that Government had done their best and asked them to realise the enormous difficulties and to shoulder their own share of the burden.—A. P.

Pilgrimage To "Mount Mary's Shrine."

(From a Correspondent).

The Soda lists of the Blessed Mary of Gloria Chuch for the first time stepped out on a pilgrimage to the "Mount Mary's Shrine" Bandra. About 300 Sodalists consisting of men women and children singing hymn went there in a procession headed by a troop of Altar Servers and band. After the Mass they were treated to light refreshments.

STOP PRESS.

IRISH SWEEP STAKE.

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.

In the Irish Sweep Insurance has been drawn by ticket No. B D Q35836 (No Name, Number Three Grants Lane, Calcutta).

Scardroy has been drawn by B J N94854 ("Felix" care Burma Railways, Rangoon).

Prince Town has been drawn by O. K. Eight (Nagrat, East Indian Railway, Allahabad).

Godicil ticket has been drawn by Ranchhoddas Narandas care Malvi Modi and Ranchhoddas, Medow Street Bombay.

CITY NOTES

COMPANY BALANCE-SHEETS.

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

There is a great difference in the legal obligations of company directors in England and India. According to the Act of 1929, Britain has stringent provisions regarding the preparation of balance sheets and profit and loss accounts. This was, of course, a sequel to the disclosures in some sensational cases like that of the Boulton Bros., and the Hatry Crash, where it was found that the existing law enabled the directors to mislead the share-holders. The Indian Companies Act has not been brought in line with these developments and leaves the management considerable freedom in preparing the accounts.

SHAREHOLDERS OF COMPANIES

In the earlier days of company promotion in India, this did no matter much. The individual small shareholder was not much in evidence, the promoters putting in most of the capital and securing to themselves an overwhelming voting strength. The war-time changed the composition of the shareholders considerably and individual shareholders have begun gradually to increase. So long, however, as the companies were thriving, the shareholder was content to get a good return on his investment and even though shares were quoted at 10 to 100 times their face value, he did not care because dividends were also correspondingly attractive.

TRADE DEPRESSION AND INTROSPECTION.

The trade depression has brought about a change in the attitude of the shareholder. He now wants to enquire why his dividends cannot be kept up by retrenchment and avoidance of unnecessary expenses, and this has brought him into conflict with the directorates. The docile shareholder was a welcome creature in the eyes of the directors, but the inquisitive specimen is a "bete noir" with them. He is regarded as one who was so anxious to make trouble and was often held up to ridcule as one out to wreck the company.

SHAREHOLDER'S RIGHTS.

But the shareholder has his rights, just as every citizen has the right of scrutinising the national accounts and criticising its financial system. He runs the risk of losing the capital he has invested and probably also has the vision of the uncalled liability materialising. He should, therefore, be looked upon by the management as one who is anxious to follow the transactions of the company in an intelligent manner and to make it prosper.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Yesterday the silver market opened at Rs. 55-4-0 but soon rebounded to Rs. 56-8-0. The lower opening price was due to two factors. The first was an unconfirmed cable from Harbin that the Sino-Japanese trouble had been tided over. The second was a categorical refusal of Mr. Neville Chamberlain to consider the advisability of calling for a Conference of international interests or for using silver as currency in the East. But the continuation of war-news from Manchuria and local speculative acitvity have combined to push up the market.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NORTHERN INDIA.

There will be much relief to know that the proposal to reopen this bank has been approved by the creditors. Several people in Northern India and trading concerns have been affected, by it and it is to be hoped that the reconstruction will start it on a new career of usefulness and prosperity.

"EGYPT" GOLD.

A diver of the "Artiglio" is reported to have achieved one of the most romantic feats of modern times when he entered the strong room of the S. S. Egypt which sank in 1922 with £1,000 000 worth of gold. For the last five years, the divers were at work but after all Fortune seems to be smiling on them. It will be a good gain to Lloyds who would have reason to be doubly proud of it.

THE SILVER LINING.

Broker:—Cheer up! There is a silver lining to every cloud.

Operator:—But the Bombay Bullion Exchange will not accept it as a good delivery for settlement.

CLOSING CROSS RATE

London, Nov. 18.

The Closing Cross rate London on New York was 3.77

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY:

New York, Nov. 13.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.42
To-day's Opening Rate	6.45
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	6.32
Difference	—.10

Broach Expectation A./M. Rs. 183

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY

Liverpool, Nov. 18.	
Previous Closing Rate	4.60
To-day's Opening Rate	4.62
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	4.54
Difference a	—.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 18.	
Silver Ready	18
Higher	0 13 0
Silver Forward	17 1/8
Higher	0 13 0

India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 18.			
1st Settlement	58	0	0
2nd Settlement	55	0	0
3rd Settlement	26	5	0

LEAGUE COMMISSION ON SYRIAN-IRAQUIAN FRONTIERS.

British And French Suggestions

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

Paris.—The suggestion that the Council of the League of Nations should appoint a Commission to collect information on the spot so as to enable the Council to decide the Syrian-Iraquian frontier is made in identical letters from the British and the French Governments to the League requesting that the matter be placed on the agenda of the present Council meeting in Paris.

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LORD SANKEY ON DANGERS OF BRITISH TROOPS' SUDDEN WITHDRAWAL.

(Continued From Page 12.)

sibility and have control of this Army, say, less British officers. That is our unfortunate and unhappy position created for us. I am sorry to have to say, by our rulers.

"Then, there is the British Army. What is its purpose? Every Indian child knows that the British Army is there, including the Indian Army, for the defence of British interests and the avoiding of and resisting foreign aggression.

MAHATMA TELLS THE WHOLE TRUTH.

"I am sorry to have to make these remarks, but that is precisely what I have learned and experienced, and it would be unjust even to my British friends if I did not give expression to truth as I have seen it, and as I hold it.

"Thirdly, it is an Army intended to suppress rebellion against constituted authority.

"These, then, are the main functions of that Army. Hence it does not surprise me that Englishmen should take the view they do. If I were an Englishman, and also had the ambition to rule another nation, I would do precisely the same. I would take hold of Indians and train them as soldiers and train them to be loyal to me, so loyal that they would, at my command, shoot anybody I desired them to shoot. Who was it that shot people at Jallianwala Bagh? Not their own countrymen? It is, therefore, not a matter for surprise, but a fact which stares me in the face. The existence of British troops there is also intended to serve this very purpose. It holds the balance between these different soldiers evenly. It undoubtedly protects British officers and British lives. Again, I would not complain if I would assume the premise that it is right for Britain to occupy India and that it is right for Britain to hold India to-day and continue to hold India, no matter under what altered conditions. That being so, I have no difficulty in answering the question which Sir T.B. Sapru would not face and which Pandit Malaviya also would not face. Both of them said, that, not being experts, they were unable to say to what extent this Army could or should be reduced.

"I have no difficulty in saying what should happen. I would say emphatically that the whole of this Army should be disbanded, if it does not pass under my control before I could possibly shoulder the burden of running the Government of India under the terrible handicaps under which we labour as a legacy of alien rule. Therefore, that being my fundamental position, I say that if British Ministers and the British people really wish well by India, if you will transfer power now to us, then regard this as a vital condition that the Army should pass under our control in entirety.

ATTENDANT RISKS ADMITTED.

"But then, I told you that I know the attendant risks. That the Army will not accept my command. I know that very well. I know that the British Commander-in-Chief will not accept my command, nor would the Sikhs nor the proud Rajputs—none of them would accept my command. But I expect even so to exercise that command with the goodwill of the British people, that they would be there at the time of transferring command to teach a new lesson to these very soldiers and tell them that they would after all, be serving their own countrymen if they do so. British troops may also be told: "Now is the time for you not to remain here and protect British interests and lives, but you are here to protect India against foreign aggression, even against internal insurrection, as if you were defending and serving your own country-men." That is my dream.

"I know that I shall not realise that dream here. The evidence before me, and of my senses, tells me that I am not going to realise that dream to-day, and here, as a result of the deliberations of this Conference.

"But I shall still cherish that dream. It is a dream, I should like to cherish to the end of my time, but seeing the atmosphere here I know that I cannot possibly infect. British statesmen or the public with the idea or with the ideal that this is their cherished mission. That is how I would interpret the Prime Minister's declaration, that is how I would interpret Lord Irwin's wishes. It should be the proud privilege, the proud duty of Britain now to initiate us in the mysteries of conducting our own defence. Having clipped our wings, it is their duty to give us wings whereby we can fly even as they fly. That is really my ambition and, therefore, I say, I would wait till eternity if I cannot get control of Defence.

"I refuse to deceive myself that I am going to embark on Responsible Government although I cannot control Defence. After all, India is not a nation which has never known how to defend herself. All the material is there. There are Mussalmans standing in no dread of foreign invasion. Sikhs will refuse to think that they can be conquered by anybody. The Gurkha, immediately he develops a national mind, will say "I alone can defend India."

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

"Then there are Rajputs who are supposed to be responsible for one thousand Thermopylae, and not one little Thermopylae in Greece. Are you going to teach these things to the people of India who have never known how to wield arms? I follow that if I shoulder the burden of responsibility. I mean that all these people are going to join hands. I am here writhing in agony to see that we have not yet come to terms on the communal settlement. But whenever the communal settlement comes, that communal settlement pre-supposes that we are going to trust each other. Whether the rule is predominantly Mussalman, Sikh or Hindu, they will not rule as Hindus, Mussalmans or Sikhs. They will rule as Indians.

If we distrust one another, then we wait the British people there. If we do not want to be killed by one another, then we must have British people. Then let us not talk of responsible government.

"I at least cannot possibly think that we have got responsible government and therefore I feel deep down at the bottom of my heart that if we are to have responsible government and the Congress wants responsible government—the Congress has faith in itself, in the masses of the people, in all those brave military races, and what is more, the Congress has faith also in Englishmen some day doing their duty and transferring complete control to us—we must infect the British with that love for India, that love for enabling India to stand on her own feet.

READY FOR FIER ORDEAL. AGAIN.

"If the British people think that we shall require a century before that can be done then for that century the Congress will wander in the wilderness and the Congress must go through that terrible fiery ordeal. It must go through the midst of storm, distress, misrepresentation and through the midst—if it becomes necessay, and if it is God's will—of a shower of bullets. This comes because we cannot trust one another because Englishmen and Indians must look askance at one another.

"That is my fundamental position. I do not want to enter into detail. I put the case as forcibly as I am capable. But if this one thing is admitted I am resourceful enough to submit and frame safeguard after safeguards which will commend themselves to any unbiassed mind provided it is a common cause that those safeguards must be in the interests of India. But I want to go further and endorse what Lord Irwin has said that although the safeguards in the Pact are stated to be in the interests of India they must be considered—I believe Lord Irwin used my name and said that Mr. Gandhi also said that they must be considered—as in the mutual interests of India and England. I endorse that.

"I do not conceive of a single safeguard that will be only in the interests of India, not a single safeguard that will not be also in the interests of Britain providing that we contemplate partnership, partnership at will but partnership on absolutely equal terms.

"The very reasons I have given you to-day for demanding complete control of the Army are also the reasons for pleading and for demanding control of External Affairs. Not being well versed in what is really meant by External Affairs and having to plead my ignorance of what is stated in these reports of the Round Table Conference on the subject I asked my friends Mr. Iyengar and Sir T. B. Sapru what was meant by External Affairs and Foreign Relations. I have got their reply before me. They state that the words mean relations with the neighbouring Powers, with Indian States with other powers in international affairs and with the Dominions.

CAPABLE OF SHOULDERING BURDEN.

"If these are external affairs, I think we are quite capable of shouldering the burden and discharging our obligations. We can undoubtedly negotiate terms of peace with our own kith and kin, our own neighbours, our own countrymen, with the Indian Princes. We can cultivate very friendly relations with our neighbours, the Afghans, and across seas with the Japanese, and certainly we can negotiate with the Dominions also. If the Dominions will not have our countrymen live there in perfect self-respect we can negotiate with the Dominions. It my be I am talking out of folly, but you should understand that the Congress has thousands and tens of thousands of foolish men and women like me, and it is on behalf of these that I respectfully register these claims, again saying that with the safeguards we have conceived we shall literally fulfill our obligations.

"Pandit Malaviya has sketched the safeguards. With much of what he has said I entirely associate myself, but that is not the only solutary safeguard. If Englishmen and Indians put their heads together, sailing in the same direction with no mental reservation whatsoever, it is possible, I submit with every confidence, that we would bring into being safeguards which would be honourable alike to India and England and which would be a guarantee for the safety of every British life and every British interest to which India pledges her honour.

"Lord Chancellor, I cannot go further. I tender a thousand apologies for taking up the time of this meeting. But you will understand the feeling welling up in me, sitting here day after day, thinking day and night how these deliberations can come to a successful issue.

You will understand the feeling actuating me, a feeling of absolute goodwill towards Englishmen and a feeling of a absolute service to my countrymen."

LORD SANKEY'S SYMPATHY.

The Chairman said: Mr. Gandhi, I have listened with the greatest interest to your appeal. I want you to be good enough to help me personally. I am very much impressed firstly by what you call your dream—I cannot, of course, share it—and then I am very much impressed by your ideals. Those I can—perhaps, not to the height that you entertain them—share to a very great extent. I am just as anxious to secure the peace and happiness of India as you. I am just as anxious as you and Lord Irwin to carry out those conditions which he and you arrived at at the beginning of the year and which in paragraph 2 read as follows:

"Of the scheme there outlined Federation is an essential part; so also are Indian responsibility and reservations or safeguards in the interests of India for such matters as, for instance, defence, external affairs, the position of the minorities, the financial credit to India and the discharge of obligations."

"I will ask you to assume that I am just as anxious as you to carry out that programme. I do not doubt your good faith. I ask you not to doubt mine. You said you hoped we should be able to teach you a lesson in self-defence.

INDIANS' BRAVERY OWNED.

Nobody doubts the bravery of your fellow-countrymen. It has been manifested through centuries on many a stricken field. But, supposing it is right, as I think it is, that what you say is correct, namely, that at the present moment Indians have to learn this lesson of self-defence, I agree with you.

"I think that is right. Now let me tell you my trouble. If it is right that at the present moment an Indian army is not ready, for that you are asking me and us to take a terrible responsibility when you ask us either to withdraw the army or reduce it to such a size as to make it not consistent with safety. With much of what you say, I have the greatest sympathy, but if you will forgive me saying so, Mr. Gandhi, the difficulty I feel is the responsibility that I should incur if I were a dictator and said 'To-morrow. I will withdraw every British soldier.' It would be a terrible risk and if anything happened to the peace and prosperity of India, I for one could never forgive myself for taking a decision to do that when, upon admission, the lesson has to be learned how Indians can conduct their own defence.

LORD SANKEY'S DOUBTS.

"It is because I feel that responsibility, that, although I share your ideals, I feel it is asking me at any rate to go beyond what I really ought to agree to. I agree with you, Mr. Gandhi, that what we have to consider here are the interests of India, but give me any way the same credit that I give you, when I tell you that honestly, I do not think it would be in the interests of India to comply with the immediate request to withdraw the army. It is a responsibility that I think no statesman, who has real regard for the interests of India—forgive me putting it that way—could justify himself in assuming. The time may come—I hope it will.

Mr. Gandhi interrupting said: "May I just correct you? I have not asked for the withdrawal of the British troops. I do not think there is one sentence in my remarks to that effect and if I did utted a sentence of that character, I should like to withdraw it.

The Chairman asked: "Will Pandit Malaviya withdraw it also?"

Pandit Malaviya replied: "I hate not asked for the withdrawal of all troops. I said that the removal of internal security British troops should be considered and that the removal of the rest of the troops should be carried out progressively over a series of years.

The Chairman said: "I should like to ask Pandit Malaviya whether he agrees with the safeguards. "There was general agreement in the Sub-Committee that the assumpton by India of all the powers and responsibilities which have hitherto rested on Parliament cannot be made at one step and that during the period of transition the Governor-General should be responsible for defence". Do you agree with that?

A RESPONSIBLE ARMY MEMBER

Pandit Malaviya said: I have said my Lord, that I would reserve emergency powers to the Governor-General, but I would make the Indian Army Member in charge of the army responsible to the legislature. I think the two can be combined.

I have not suggested the withdrawal of all British troops at once, I suggested that the internal security troops should be withdrawn and that the scheme for reducing the rest should be drawn up in consultation with experts and public men.

I also mentioned that the Indian Army will remain at 1,58,000 Indian soldiers, officered mainly by Englishmen.

The Chairman asked: "Do I understand you to say that it is impossible at present to have a complete withdrawal of the British Army?

Pandit Malaviya replied: I do not say it is impossible. I think it is perfectly possible, but we have not asked for it. If I could persuade my English friends that the whole of the British troops should be withdrawn today I would do so, but I have not asked for it because I want to carry my English friends with us as far as we can.

The Chairman remarked: Well, my final reply to you is that if you would take that responsibility you are a braver man than I and —forgive me for saying so—you are not such a cautious man as

MR. SASTRI ON CROWN SUBJECTS.

Mr. Sastri, who spoke next, said that he wished, with great deference to Mr. Gandhi, to dissociate himself and some others from the opinions Mr. Gandhi had expressed. It required some hardihood to differ from him on so vital a point but in justice to themselves they thought it necessary to reaffirm the position which early this year they took on the matter.

"I continue to be of the opinion that the Army and External Affairs hads best remain Crown subjects during the period of transition.

It was with great gratification that I listened to the speech of Lord Reading in which among other things, he reaffirmed the approval of responsibility at the Centre. It appears to me that the amount of responsibility for which we ask, even supposing these two great subjects of Army and External Affairs are excluded, is sufficient to constitute a great improvement in the present situation and I believe that it is an honourable and satisfactory basis for a settlement.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSFER.

"The essential fact with regard to the Army which Lord Reading has emphasised is that eventual responsibility should remain with the Viceroy. We agree that is an essential feature. But another essential feature that we have to refember is that in as brief a period as is compatible with the efficiency of the Army, transfer should take place from the Governor-General to the Legislature, and it was in order to remember during the period of transition that the transfer was to take place, that, I think that Sir T. B. Sapru insisted on the condition that the Army Member should be an Indian. I support that recommendation and recommend it to both this Committee and Government.

"We are anxious that while Responsibility should rest in the hands of the Viceroy arrangements should be set afoot and be continually kept in mind, which will, at the end of that period, secure the transfer of the Army into capable and trustworthy Indian hands, and I believe that the necessity will be best satisfied under suggestion put forward by Sir T. B. Sapru.

MUSLIMS RESERVE OPINIONS.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmad said that the Muslim delegation reserved their opinions, pending settlement of the communal question as until then the discussion lacked reality.

Sardar Ujjal Singh associated himself with Dr. Sapru and Mr. Sastri. While agreeing with the principle of opening the Army to all Indians, he hoped that no attempt would be made to secure representation of all the provinces, expressing the opinion that recruitment should be solely on the quality of material. He also urged acceleration of the pace of Indianisation.

The Nawab of Bhopal reminded the Committee that the Princes last year had accepted the Defence Sub-Committee's Report. He said that they adhered to both the principle and spirit of the clause 4 dealing with the increasing share of the Indian people in the defence of India. He also drew attention to the undertaking given to the States in clause 5. He thought there was a common agreement last year that the defence should be a Reserved Subject, and said that so long as the Crown was responsible, it must determine how responsibility was to be discharged. He added that the Princes were ready to stay in England if necessary and continue the same spirit of co-operation and enthusiasm till their work was finished.

SWADESHI MUSEUM FOR BOMBAY.

Encouraging Progress Of Kalbadevi Swadeshi Market.

MRS. LILAVATI MUNSHI INTERVIEWED.

"By God's grace the things which I have once dreamed have now become a reality," said Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, the Secretary of the Kalbadevi Swadeshi Market when interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle". "Even while I was the Secretary of the Boycott Committee of the B.P.C.C. I had the idea of starting a permanent Swadeshi Bazar in Bombay for the popularisation of Swadeshi articles and to show to the people that they can have everything Swadeshi and purely Indian made. Boycott of foreign articles if not followed by production and popularisation of Swadeshi goods will never be a successful one and with this determination in mind, soon after I was released from jail I started the work again. I approached some of the influential men in the city to be on the Committee and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw kindly agreed to be the President of the Committee. Which place are we to select for the erection of the Bazar was the next question. The Kalbadevi cloth market is the best centre—it was the storm-centre of the recent struggle.

GOOD BEGINNING.

"Three gullies were leased out and vigorous arrangements were made for the grand opening of the Bazar. In March last Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the President of the Indian National Congress declared the Bazar open before a distinguished gathering. We started with 100 stalls 9 x 13 with a similar story at the top for the maintenance of their office, keeping of records etc. Though not many months have passed, the number of our stalls have exceeded to over 175. The demand for stalls was so great that subsequently we have to take two more gullies, one by one. The opening ceremony of the one was performed by Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta, and another by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas We are still receiving many orders, but we have to disappoint them as at present we cannot accommodate any more. We are thinking of extending our scheme and ere long we hope to lease out one or two gullies more."

AN EMPORIUM.

We have been approached by the manufacturers of different commodities from all parts of India for the opening up of a Swadeshi Museum where samples of Indian manufactured articles together with price-list, catalogue etc. should be exhibited for the information and use of the whole country. It is indeed a very useful suggestion and we expect to fulfil it in the very near future."

"We have already published a classified directory of Swadeshi articles available at the market but as business increases, new stall holders rush in, we have to make supplementary lists and in a few days' time we expect to bring out a comprehensive volume giving in detail full information of all the things that are available at the market."

A BANK.

"We have for the convenience of our merchants as also of the customers opened a Bank inside the Bazar itself. Sir Lallubhai Samaldas was good enough to make arrangements for the opening up of a Branch Office of his Co-operative Bank in this area. We have also for the convenience of the merchants in their conveyance, transport, buying and selling etc. have a "Merchants' Co-operative Agency." This is also working on sound lines helping the merchants in getting goods from outside or disposing them off to their customers at a cheap cost and giving them financial help etc.

WIDENING INTEREST.

"I have been receiving inquiries from various parts of the country regarding the progress of Swadeshi movement in Bombay," said Mrs. Munshi. "Many Provincial and District Congress Committees, and Swadeshi League want them to be informed of our activities here. And many members of the A.I.C.C. are anxious to help the manufacturers of their respective provinces to get in touch with us, to exhibit their products in our Bazar for the inclusion of their names in our directory and for obtaining any other literature that we may be issuing fom time to time".

"MALA FIDES" AND "BONA FIDES" IN LEGAL PROCESSES

Important Verdict In An Interesting Case.

An important judgment enunciating the privileges of advocates as regards the statements made by them in the course of judicial proceedings was delivered by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday. The complaint in which an ex-judge of the Small Causes Court, and now a practising advocate was charged by an attorney of the High Court for defamation, for a statement made by the former in the Small Causes Court calling the complainant "an adjudicated insolvent", was dismissed by the Magistrate.

THE CASE.

The case arose out of a complaint made by Mr. Tulsidas Amanamal Karani as attorney of the Bombay High Court in which he charged Khan Bahadur S. F. Billimoria, an ex-Judge of the Small Causes Court and now a practising advocate, with defamation. The Magistrate issued a notice to the respondent to show cause why process should not be issued in the matter.

The complainant stated that while arguing a case in the Small Causes Court the respondent described him (the complainant) as "an adjudicated insolvent." The allegation he said was false and irrelevant as he was an absolute outsider in the case in question. He, therefore, charged the respondent with defamation.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Shroff appeared for the complainant while Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the respondent. The matter was argued at great length by the respective counsel.

Mr. Shroff stated that in India an advocate or counsel did not enjoy absolute privilege and was not, therefore, exempted from criminal proceedings under Section 499 I.P.C. If counsel made defamatory statements the onus was upon him to prove that he made those statements in good faith and for the protection of his client.

Mr. Velinkar contended that the statement made by the respondent was made under instructions from his client. Further it was made on a privileged occasion and in good faith. He, therefore, prayed that the complaint should be dismissed.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate held that from the evidence it was clear that the respondent made the statement in question under instructions from his client. He proposed to deal with the case at great length as the question involved was one of considerable importance to lawyers and legal practitioners in India. According to English law an advocate enjoyed absolute privilege, but in India it had been held that English law of absolute privilege did not apply to statements made by advocates or witnesses in the course of judicial proceedings. The Code was exhaustive of the law of libel which made no distinction or any privilege to witnesses, counsel or even to a judge except as provided for by Section 77 of the Code and Judicial Officers Protection Act. Still the Magistrate remarked that the Courts in India had not put too narrow a constitution on the privileges of judges and counsel, and in interpretation of the words "in good faith" in connection with the utterances made in the sphere of their special duties.

ILLOGICAL.

The Magistrate thought it was illogical to argue that the protection of privilege ought to exist for counsel who deliberately and maliciously slander another person. The reason for this was that counsel who was not malicious and was acting 'bona fide' might not be in danger of having actions brought against him. If the rule of law was otherwise the most innocent of counsel might be harassed with suits and it was better to make the rule of law so large that an innocent counsel should never be troubled.

The Magistrate then explained the various decisions of Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon High Courts dealing with the same question. All agreed on the point that for statements made by a lawyer in good faith and without malice he was not criminally liable unless there was satisfactory evidence of malice and unless there was cogent proof that counsel had taken undue advantage of his position.

WHAT COUNSEL SPEAKS.

Coming to the present case the Magistrate held that there was not a little of evidence to show that Mr. Billimoria was actuated by express malice in making the statement or that he took a unfair advantage of his position as an advocate. In fact he did not even know the complainant before the case. In the words of Lord Esher "he (Counsel) is not to speak for that which he knows. He speaks from instructions and draws his inferances from facts. Sometimes they are true sometimes false". by the High Court of Bombay. The same principle was enunciated Calcutta and Rangoon. The Calcutta High Court held that when a lawyer was acting in the course of his professional duties he was compelled to put forward everything that may assist his client and good faith was to be presumed and that bad faith was not to be presumed.

IF ADVOCATE IS TO DO HIS DUTY?

The Chief Justice of the Rangoon High Court held: "It is quite obvious that if an advocate is to do his duty to his client he must frequently have to make imputations or statements, the correctness of which he has not had the time to verify. And it is a fair presumption that an imputation so made in the course of judicial proceedings was made not for the purpose of defamation but in good faith and for the protection of the client unless it was proved that the same was made maliciously wantonly or with some improper motive".

The Magistrate further observed that the statement made by Mr. Billimoria about the complainant was made in good faith and under instructions from his client. It was not made maliciously, wantonly or with any improper motive and therefore it fell within the exemption of Section 499. He, therefore, discharged the notice and dismissed the complaint.

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"An Evening With Mr Gandhi"

A THREE HOURS INTERVIEW

The "Spectator", London, published in mail week the following record of the conversation its Editor had with Mahatma Gandhi:

Mr. Gandhi had promised to come round and see me at eight o'clock, but knowing how many engagements he has to fulfil, I expected that he might be late. Within a couple of minutes of the appointed time I heard a motor-car drive up and a minute later my parlourmaid opened the door of my sitting-room and announced Mr. Gandhi. In flowing white robes, the prophet and leader of Indian Nationalism stood before me. I asked Mr. Gandhi whether he would prefer to sit on cushions on the floor, on the sofa or in an armchair, and he chose the last. His flowing robe was a soft Kashmir shawl wound round him and his bare arms kept coming out during the conversation when he wished to emphasize any point with his capable long-fingered hands. His legs were bare and he wore sandals. Occasionally during the talk his feet would get uncovered and he would then wind the folds of his garments round his legs to keep himself warm, but he told me so far he has suffered no ill-effects from the British climate.

The first impression, and a lasting one, which Mr. Gandhi made on me was that of his "humanness." I felt entirely at home with him and I soon found myself talking to him as to an old friend. The second impression he made on me was that of his "soul force." Here was a man leading a life devoted to the ideals in which he believes with every fibre of his being. Our conversation lasted nearly three hours and it ranged over a very wide area, including religion and Faith, World Co-operation, sex and marriage, the treatment of animals, diet, the works of Ruskin and Tolstoy, and, of course, primarily, the future relations of Great Britain and India. The following represents some of the subjects discussed.

Myself: What is your chief impression as regards the British understanding of the Indian problem to-day? Do you find that public opinion has changed much?

Mr. G.: Yes, I find a vast change in the attitude of the man in the street, and I have made a special point of talking with all sections of British ppeole. I am very happy in London and I have received wonderful signs of affection from your ordinary folk. In the East End I have been greatly touched by the friendliness displayed. People come out of their houses and shake hands with me and wish me well. I was much gratified by the reception I received in Lancashire, where the people seemed to me to understand my position; and despite the fact that my policy in India was reported to have affected Lancashire so grievously, no grudge was borne me and I found genuine friendshipp both from operatives and employers alike.

Myself: What about the so-called upper and official classes? Do you think their opinion has changed and are they ready to give India what it wants?

Mr. G.: I fear they still do not understand the position and are not ready to give the freedom that we claim as our right. They think that India is not ready to-day to control her own affairs, and I fear not many of them would be prepared to admit our right to the same freedom that Great Britain possesses; that is, the right to control our armed forces, our finances and our external affairs.

Myself: As you know, Mr. Gandhi, the "Spectator" has always been a great believer in what is called Dominion Status. We think it has achieved the apparently impossible task of reconciling two apparent oppposites, co-operation and independence. Would India be satisfied, do you think, with the same status that South Africa has as a Dominion within the British Commonwealth?

Mr. G: I regard the status of India as unique. After all we represent a fifth of the human race. I do not think, therefore, that a political status which might suit other Dominions of the British Commonwealth would necessarily suit us. You must remember that India has been a subject nation for a long time. If Great Britain approaches the question of the future relations between our peoples in a spirit of friendship with no reservations, she will not find India behindhand in coming to meet her proffered hand. We would be quite ready, once our right to independence has been recognized, to enter into an alliance or partnership on equal terms which would place the relations of Great Britain and India on a satisfactory basis.

Myself: Once Great Britain stated finally and once for all that the peoples of India have the same right to control their own destiny that we have, do you think that India would still want to employ, on terms within India's means, British officials, British soldiers, British technicians; and to draw upon our experience in building up the Indian State of the future?

IF DICTATION GOES.

Mr. G: Yes, most certainly. Once Great Britain recognizes what we consider our just claims, I certainly would not wish to remove all the British officials in India. I want to avail myself of all the experience you have gained. I believe that we could make mutually satisfactory arrangements, once there is no dictation on your side.

Myself: Is it true, as some of my more extreme Nationalist friends have said, that India when she wants European advisers would rather turn to Continental Europeans such as Germans, French, Swedes, Dutch, in place of British?

Mr. G.: No, I do not think this is true in general. We would certainly need advice and guidance from Europe in several things. If we could get these from Great Britain on terms that we can afford we would welcome them. The only thing that would make us turn away from Great Britain would be if Great Britain refuses to grant what we consider our just demand.

If you will play the game with us and recognize our right to control our own defence, we should confer with your experts and ascertain, what is considered the minimum number of British troops necessary for our needs. I would regard the British Commander-in-Chief in India as my technical adviser on military matters, but the British Army in India would, of course, have to be under the Indian National Government.

Myself: What about the statement that it would be undignified for British subjects to place themselves in the position of mercenaries to the Indian Government?

Mr. G.: I have heard the argument, but I cannot appreciate it. Behind the objection is the lurking belief that partnership is to be partnership in name only and that in reality we are to remain a subject nation. Or else how can British soldiers serving a partner nation be considered mercenaries? But if British soldiers will not serve the National Government, we must do without them.

Myself: In terms of self-interest, therefore, from the British standpoint, you think that a friendly India in close alliance and partnership with Great Britain would be an asset to us.

Mr. G.: You should be the best judges. In my opinion the solution of the Indian problem in a manner satisfactory to Indian aspirations would largely help Great Britain to solve her own economic question. It would be good for Great Britain, India, and the world. If Great Britain enters into a freewill partnership with India; that is to say, a partnership of equals, she will have a friendly nation to trade with and all the boycotting of British trade would naturally cease, apart, of course, from cloth. I fear Lancashire cannot get much help as we are determined to make our own cloth, but there are many other goods required which we shall have to import from abroad. For instance, I think India imports eighteen crores of sugar and seven crores of hardware, and so on.

We shall certainly not be able to manufacture all our own requirements for a long time to come.

Myself: Then, Mr. Gandhi, I understand you to mean that you want India's right to control her own destiny recognized now once for all. If this were done, you think that the whole atmosphere would change and that Great Britain would then find the India that you represent only too ready to work out details of co-operation? Rather than that the Round Table Conference should fail, you think that the principle of India's complete control of her destiny should be acknowledged and that such problems as the communal question should be left over to arbitration?

Mr. G.: Yes, that is so. I think that once the British Government proclaimed to the world that India had as much right to freedom as Great Britain, we should be quite ready to accept the principle of arbitration on the difficult communal question. I do not think, however, that all the time which has been spent at the Round Table will be found to have been wasted. Believe me, Congress is not obstructive.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett's scheme has emerged from it. Sir Herbert Carr's scheme, which practically gives to the Muslims what they want in the Lowerr Chamber and to the Sikhs what they want in the Upper Chamber, also deserves very careful consideration. But, as I have said I think much the best method would perhaps be to leave the question of the adjustment of seats and separate or joint electorates to an impartial judicial tribunal which would only be called into being in the case of non-settlement.

THE "UNTOUCHABLE" PROBLEM

Myself.: What about the "untouchables"? I know it is thought in some quarters, that they ought to have separate electorates and that you are not qualified to speak for them.

Mr. G.: I am glad you have dealt with this subject. I do not hesitate to say that if the "untouchables" in all parts of India would record their votes I should be their representative. Dr. Ambedkar is undoubtedly clever and enthusiastic. He has every reason to be bitter. I have spent the best part of my life in championing their cause, I have mixed with them east, west, north and south in India. I have many of them in my own Ashram. I adopted an "untouchable" girl. Many Congressmen think as I do and realize how serious is the "untouchable" problem.

In the interests of the "untouchables" themselves I think it would be fatal for them to have a special electorate, or to have reservation of seats. If this were attempted, it would create opposition to them. I think their interests would be best safeguarded by their coming "through the open door" to let them have the same voting rights as the ordinary Hindu. They will find that the leaders of Indian opinion are determined to improve their social status and give them the right to enter into temples and are ready to remove those other terrible disabilities under which they have suffered in the past.

Myself.: Readers of Miss Mayo's book have never been able to understand the Indian treatment of animals. They know that the Hindu thinks it is wrong to take life, but they cannot understand a system which allows wretched animals in a diseased condition to be left to die on the roadside and not put out of their misery. What have you got to say on that subject?

Mr. G.: You have delt with one of the problems which reformers in India hope to rectify in time. In my Ashram, we had a dying calf. He had stinking sores and was lame. I put an end to his earthly existence by painless injections. I was bitterly attacked by some of my fellow-country men, who in my view have yet to learn that Ahimsa never meant that suffering which could be terminated should be permitted. I think that much of the animal suffering in India to-day is due to this travesty of what Ahimsa meant.

Myself: To move on to another subject, I would be interested to know something of your religious beliefs. Have you ever had religious doubts and when did you first firmly believe in God and since then have you ever been through dark nights of the soul?

Mr. G.: When I was quite young I did go through a period of complete disbelief, I was an atheist in fact. This was when I was about fourteen. Since then, however, I have always believed in God.

Myself: Do you then believe in the personal immoratality of the soul?

Mr. G.: Yes, I believe in the immortality of the soul. I would like to give you the analogy of the ocean. The ocean is composed of drops of water, each drop is an entity and yet it is part of the whole, "the one and the many." In this ocean of life we are all little drops.

My doctrine means that I must identify myself with life, with everything that lives, that I must share the majesty of life in the presence of God. The sum total of this life is God.

Myself.: Did any book ever affect you supremely and was there any turning point in your life?

TRIBUTE TO RUSKIN.

Mr. G.: Yes, the book that affected me more than any other was *Unto This Last*, by Ruskin. I was living in South Africa then. It was the reading of *Unto This Last* on a railway journey to Durban in 1904 when I was thirtyfive, that made me decide to change my whole outward life. There is no other word for it, Ruskin's words captivated me. I read the book in one go and lay awake all the following night and I there and then decided to change my whole plan of life. Tolstoy I had read much earlier. He affected the inner being.

Myself.: You were a fairly successful lawyer then, weren't you Mr. Gandhi? Did your conversion mean than that you came to the conclusion it was wrong to enjoy the good things of this life? What income were you making then?

Mr. G.: As far as I recollect, I was making something like £3000 a year by my legal practice. My "conversion," as you call it, decided me that in future I would dedicate all my earnings to causes that I felt were for the benefit of my fellows, that in the future I would live simply and by physical labour, and imperfectly as I have tried to carry out that aim, I know that it is only by living thus that one achieves complete peace of mind.

Myself.: I have been very much struck with your wonderful vitality. Few men of sixty-two can be so full of energy. I have read in the papers some of the things about your diet. Would you tell me just what your daily bill of fare is?

Mr. G.: Certainly. I am sure that most people eat much too much. I have never felt better than I do on my present *regime* and I have a horror of drugs and medicines. This is my daily bill of fare: For my breakfast at eight o'clock I have sixteen ounces of goat's milk and four orangers, for my luncheon at one o'clock I again have sixteen ounces of milk, grapes, pears or other fruit. My evening meal is between five and six o'clock. I eat a teaspoonful of almond paste, twenty or thirty dates, several tomatoes and a lettuce or other salad. This avoids indigestion. As you will note, I eat no starch and no cereals.

Myself.: To sum up, Mr. Gandhi, if the Conference breaks down, do you think the people of India will be satisfied with partial Home Rule, with the possibility of a further conference in ten or twenty years when the British Parliament considers that India is in a position to control her own destiny?

A FINAL WORD.

Mr. G.: I am sure you know what my answer will be. I have tried while I have been in England not to say anything provocative, but those of us who are giving our lives to India will never be satisfied with half-measures. If the people of India after this Conference become convinced that Great Britain is not genuine in her desire to give them immediate self-government all the forces at their disposal will be used.

Myself: What is your final word to the readers of the *Spectator*?

Mr. G.: My final word to your readers is that they should use all the influence at their disposal to get their friends to see our point of view, that they should work for the great cause of a real partnership between our countries on a busis of equality. I think that a free association of our two nations or groups of nations, can be utilised for the solving of many world problems, not merely for the good of the greatest number, but for the good of all.

E. W.

CIVIL SERVANTS TO GO

50 Per Cent Reduction In Spain

The Government has issued a decree reducing by 50 per cent the staff of the Civil Service as from January 1 next. Civil servants compulsorily retired will enjoy a pension reckoned at 80 per cent. of their present salaries.—"Manchester Guardian."

DHRANGADHRA SATYAGRAHA

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN Camp, Nov. 15.

The Satyagraha movement at Dhrangadhra continues to attract sympathy. A batch of Bombay ites has already arrived here to take part in Satyagraha. November 21 is to be observed by all as "Dhrangadhra Day" according to the instruction of the Dhrangadhra Aid Kathiawar Committee of Wadhwan City. The continual hartal of more than three weeks is an indication of the strength of the public feeling.

Nothing definite is known about imprisoned satyagrahis. The exodus or people from the State is seen day to day. The non-official inquiry committee which investigated into the allegation about of police excesses and lathi charge in Dhrangadhra State will it is learnt publish its report by 1st of next month.

SEVA DAL FORMED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, November 15.

"Hind Seval Dal organisation has been formed. Volunteers will be trained on every Sunday morning on the Majur maidan. about 40 persons have enrolled themselves as volunteers.

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What the People Say

A CHRIST WITHOUT A CROSS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My attention has been called to the fact that in your Weekly Special of October 1931, you published the following:—

"Mr. F. E. James, Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Calcutta, states that Mahatma Gandhi is Jesus Christ reincarnated. History furnishes no parallel so striking as that furnished by Mahatma Gandhi and Jesus of Nazareth. If I believe in the second coming, which I do not—I should say here is Christ manifested in our midst. The question to-day before mankind is are we to recognise him now that he has come."

If this reference is to my name may I say that I have never at any time made such an absurd statement. I should be glad if you would kindly publish this.—yours etc.,

F. C. JAMES.

200, Mount Road, Madras,
Oct. 26.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a telegram from Dr. Sir P. C. Roy, President, Bangiya Sankat Tran Samiti, published in the "Chronicle" under the caption refuting [illegible] Daily" of Bombay that the Flood Relief in Bengal has been given to Hindus only."

As a Secretary of the Bengal Flood Relief Fund organised by the local Bengal Muslim Association, I write to inform the public that I myself went to Calcutta and have seen the management of the Bangiya Sankat Tran amiti, herculian efforts of Dr. Roy, his solicitude for the sufferings of humanity. I have also studied the list of executives working in different relief centres. There are both Hindus and Mussalmans of proved character working shoulder to shoulder for a common end in the national disaster.

"Khilafat Daily" need not worry regarding the Muslims in Bengal, for, they put more faith in Dr. P.C. Roy than the combined Khilafat organisations put together.

May I know how many thousands of rupees Khilafat contributed towards the Flood Relief in Bengal?—Yours, etc.,

F. KARIM.
Secretary,
Bengal Flood Relief Fund,
94, Mody Street, Fort
Nov. 7.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Mr. Mashurawala's Scheme.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—At first sight, Mr. Mashurawala's scheme for solving the communal problem, appears quite attractive, if only because it has within it the element of novelty. On probing deeper, however, three facts become apparent—it is a confused mass of curious provisions; it is clumsy; and it is impracticable. Its confusion is not solely due to the nature of its provisions; for, I am confident, a greater clarity of style and a more intelligent exposition of the scheme would have been conducive to better understanding of its implications. As the scheme has been presented by your correspondent, I feel constrained to say, some of its clauses are, to say the least, enshrouded in a fog. Hence it is, that their meaning is very often only hazily seen, and, therefore, goes unappreciated.

The second criticism, I levelled in the foregoing para, against the scheme, related to its clumsiness, which is closely allied to its impracticability—my third point of criticism. Your correspondent claims a number of advantages for the scheme that he has propounded. "It does not require," he argues, "for the State to prepare large voters' lists; only lists of associations and agents would have to be made, and there too, it will not be necessary for the State to hunt out associations and agents in order to prepare the lists." All this means nothing, for, not to maintain proper voter's lists will mean giving a free rope to associations and thereby virtually empowering them to have bogus members too. Again, to argue, as your correspondent does, that 'if a particular body wishes to capture most of the seats,' all that is necessary is "to 'create a large provincial or all-India organisation, and to get the largest number of members on its roll' implies, in my judgment, that corruption will have full play. I will not dwell on this particular idea any longer: I content myself with indicating it.

Your correspondent seems to view the system of party Government with disfavour. I really cannot see how modern representative democracy is to work successfully without the aid of that system, unless it be that Mr. Mashurawala wants the reign of parrots and monkeys, to use a phase of Dean Inge, to be substituted by the rule of an eagle.

The scheme has, as its basic clause, the establishment of adult franchise in India. I have nothing to say against—indeed I have reason to commend—adult franchise, as an ideal to be raealised fully in the course of a few years. I am aware of the fact that adult franchise and its immediate establishment figures prominently in the programmes of any political bodies. But I am equally conscious of the fact—a cold fact it is—that its immediate establishment is not absolutely within the range of practicability. The Nehru Report spoke in its favour and estimated that, whereas as at present there are 6½ [illegible] voters, in the alternative there will be 100 million voters. The latter figure itself will [illegible] why your correspondent [illegible] not practicable [illegible] tried.

Again, [illegible] to Mahatma [illegible] indirect [illegible] that [illegible] It is consistent [illegible] pronounces with the Mahatma's [illegible] regard to indirect election [illegible] that there is this difference that while the latter is understood [illegible] C. Rajagopalachari in the columns of [illegible] Daily" [illegible] the former is fundamental which [illegible] experiment's scheme is wholly impracticable. Need more be said?

To sum in a word, Mr. Mashurawala's scheme will not stand to a test. The advantages claimed for it hardly exist, if they seem to do, then they are illusory and hence far from attractive. I should, however, like to state, that the criticism embodied in this article, does not proceed from motives other than general or sympathetic.—Yours, etc.,

TARLOK SINGH.
Ahmedabad, Oct. 31.

A REPUDIATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the "Hamdam" of the 2nd November, I saw an article to-day purporting to be contributed by me under the following heading:—

"The Moghul Empire has been crushed by the crafty Europeans —the fraud of Europeans—The disclosures made by Captain Hamilton.

By Mirza Yarjung Sami Ullah Beg."

Neither the above heading is mine nor the article under this heading has ever been sent by me to any paper for publication. In the beginning of the article some extracts have been made from my book "India during Aurangzeb's Reign," which was published in 1924 but from which all those words have been omitted which would show that the so-called article was taken from a book e.g., the word "chapter" being converted into the word" article "and omission of the word "book" etc., and then after that under the heading "The blessings conferred by the Muslim Emperors on Hindu civilization" a disgraceful article has been published in such a way as to show that it is a continuation of the former portion of the article though the latter portion neither finds any place in my book nor was ever written by me. At the end it is written "Taqat Delhi" as if the whole article has been copied from a paper of that name though I never sent any article to "Taqat Delhi".

Please publish this prominently so as to remove all misunderstanding. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

SAMI ULLAH BEG.
MIRZA YAR JUNG
(Chief Justice, Hyderabad

SOCIAL VICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Whatever the motive of the propaganda of the Purity League, it is as clear as anything that the method adopted by them to check the social vice is calculated to do more harm to the cause they cherish than good. It is a very good thing for a few youths to form an organisation to check the rapidly spreading social vice but then they must not lose sight of the fact that the object of such an organisation ought to be to reform the offenders and not to punish them. The attitude taken up by the Purity Leagues is objectionable inasmuch as it inflicts heavy punishment upon the offenders who have no notion of the seriousness of the offence they commit. The offence they commit is undoubtedly heinous but even then it is our duty to love them and to deal with them in the spirit of love. Reformation can only come through love and never through punishment. Neither the "Purity" Leaguers nor humanity will gain anything by making the life of the offender miserable. It is from this point of view that we consider the methods adopted by the Purity Leaguers as objectionable.

I have therefore to appeal to these Purity Leaguers whoever they may be to deal with the offenders in the spirit of love, tolerance and mercy. With the advent of Mahatma Gandhi we are living in the new era of love and peace. We must therefore, avoid going to the Law Courts. Owing to low living the offenders in the social vice cases are more to be pitied than to be blamed. We must educate public opinion against the danger of social vice. That will be the best remedy.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

THE SUCCESSION DUTY BILL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the expediency, and even the necessity of a succession duty in the Presidency is undoubted, the Bill which the Government of Bombay seek to introduce in the coming session of the Legislative Council, suffers from various defects. In the first place, it gives undue preference to lineal descendants and owners of agricultural land. While concessions in favour of lineal descendants are legitimate in any scheme of succession duties, looking to the low maximum rates of duty leviable under the Bill (two to five per cent), "one-tenth" of the rate, which is the rate of duty payable by lineal descendants under Section 4-(1)-(a), is unduly preferential. The best course would be to keep the rates of duty proposed as the minimum payable and then to double or treble them according to the remoteness of the relationship of the inheritor to the deceased person.

There is absolutely no reason why the duty leviable on agricultural land should be one-fourth of the rate leviable on other properties (vide Section 4-(1)-(c)). In their anxiety to placate the agricultural aristocracy, the Government of Bombay seem to have forgotten their duty towards the other tax-paying interests of the presidency.

Look at the low incidence of the duty! The maximum duty ever leviable on an estate worth a lakh of rupees, however distantly related the inheritor may be to the deceased and whatever may be the nature of the property, works out as follows:—

Rs. 2,000	Exempt	Rs.	160.
Rs. 8,000	at 2 p.c.	Rs.	200.
Rs. 40,000	at 3 p.c.	Rs.	[illegible]
Rs. 2,000	Exempt.		
Rs. 8,000	at 2 p.c.	Rs.	160.
Rs. 40,000	at 3 p.c.	Rs.	1,200.
Rs. 50,000	at 4 p.c.	Rs.	2,000.
	Total	Rs.	3,360.

The tax payable on an agricultural estate worth a lakh of rupees by a person who inherits it from his father is:—

Rs. 2,000	Exempt.		
Rs. 8,000	1/40th of 2 p.c.	Rs.	4.
Rs. 40,000	1/40th of 3 p.c.	Rs.	30.
Rs. 50,000	1/40th of 4 p.c.	Rs.	50.
Rs. 8,000	1/40th of 3 p.c.	Rs.	30.
	Total	Rs.	84.

Considering that the bulk of investments in the presidency is in agricultural land and the majority of inheritors will be lineal descendants, one wonders what prevents is the object of the Government of Bombay in introducing this legislation.

The partially shown by Government to agricultural landowners is probably a sop to the representatives of agricultural interests in the Council, but it is grossly unjust to the other interests of the presidency, and, what is worse, is not likely to produce any appreciable revenue. Bombay is supposed to be an industrial province. Let us hope that those who have the interests of commerce and industry at heart will protest against this iniquitous discrimination. There is no question here of the poor, as the Bill leaves the poor absolutely free. The distinction that Government seek to make is between one form of property and another, and this point should be kept in view by the representatives of commerce and industry in the local Legislature.

If the Government of Bombay are apprehensive that they cannot carry a more productive and less partial Bill through the Council, they would do well to leave the subject for legislation by the central Legislature. Indeed, taxation of inheritance is eminently a subject for central legislation. Provincial legislation on such an important matter may lead to considerable variations both in incidence and methods of taxation between province and province, which is very undesirable. If the incidence in one province is greater than in another, it may give temptations to people to change their place of residence. Variations in methods of taxation, on the other hand, may lead to the taxation of an estate by two or three provinces at the same time —Yours etc.,

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WHO ARE THE "DEPRESSED" CLASSES?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For all these years we have been repeatedly asserting that there are 7 crores of the depressed classes. We also state that there are 7 crores of Mussalmans in the country and 7 crores of the people under the Indian States. While the latter two figures are approximately correct according to the census of 1921—the Mussalmans being 6,87,00,000 and the States' people 6,91,00,000—the figure for the depressed classes is not traceable within the vicinity of the accepted figure of 7 crores.

The Census Report does not publish consolidated figures for the depressed classes as it does for instance, for the Mussalmans and Christians. They are included among the Hindus and rightly too. In the Report of 1921, however, a separate paragraph is devoted to these classes in which the author of the Report states that the depressed classes must be roughly about 530 lacs, but looking to the difficulty and uncertainty of getting these figures, he jumps to say that they may be put down at a figure between 550 lacs and 6 crores. But even he does not presume to take the figure as high as 7 crores.

But before proceeding further in the attempt of ascertaining a correct figure of the depressed classes, it is necessary to know what sections of the population rightly come under these classes. The term 'depressed' does not denote backwardness. A group may be backward, but not 'depressed.' It also does not include that part of the population which the Census Report calls the Aboriginal and the Hill tribes. They are separately counted and recorded. It also does not include what are called "Criminal Tribes." These distinctions are consistently maintained in Reports which devote separate paragraphs to them.

The term 'depressed' means the 'untouchables' only. It is not necessary to burden this article with quotations on this point. But it will suffice to quote from the quinquennial Report on the Progress of Education in India for 1922-27, published in 1929. It says: "Depressed classes are those classes of the community which, owing to custom or religion, are regarded as causing pollution by contact or presence and who in consequence experience difficulties in obtaining admission to educational institutions and in securing some of the other ordinary facilities of life that every citizen expects..... It does not relate to classes classified as backward, since there are a number of communities which are educationally backward..... but which are not depressed from the social point of view..... It also excludes aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes which though they may include a certain number of depressed classes cannot be regarded generally as communities which cause pollution."

The report then proceeds to ascertain the figure of the depressed classes which for the seven provinces of Madras, (2) Bombay, (3) Bengal, (4) U.P., (5) Punjab, (6) Bihar and Orissa, (7) C.P. and Berar comes to 28.55 millions, that is to say, 2 crores and 85 lacs and odd. While this is the estimate of the author of the Report, he also gives figures "based strictly on the 1921 Census Returns" for the same seven provinces as 33.51 millions or 3 crores and 35 lacs and odd. The Hindu population of these provinces is 1,575 lacs and in the remaining parts of India which include Indian States territories and Assam and Burma and smaller administrative areas of British India, the Hindus are only 592 lacs. Even if we accept the larger number of the two given above, namely, 335 lacs as more correct it is not likely that out of 592 lacs there are 365 lacs of untouchables, and especially in view of the fact that the depressed classes population is scattered all over the land and not so concentrated at a few places as are the aborigines. If striking of an average has any meaning in such matters, the depressed classes can come to about 126 lacs in these territories as compared to 335 lacs in the seven provinces, and for all-India, the number then will come to 461 lacs. Whatever may be said about this probable estimate one thing is certain that the figure of 7 crores does not reflect reality but probably the tendency of one's mental attitude. For, it is a matter of experience, that untouchability is not of the same degree for all and everywhere and, to use the phrase of the Educational Report once again, "owing to the extreme vagueness of the term and the looseness with which it is applied to certain castes it is impossible to arrive at an exact estimate of the actual depressed class population in any province."

The figure of the Census taken this year shows a general increase in the population of India; and if there is any increase in the population of the depressed classes on account of births exceeding deaths, there are also twofold probabilities of the decrease in their number. A persistent tendency is noted towards getting out of the pale of uncleanliness, and there is no possibility of new groups of people calling themselves as untouchables and, secondly, the number is falling to some extent because of the proselytizing process of other religions.

The increase in the Hindu population during the last decade is 21 millions which includes the probable increase in the depressed classes' population, but even that will not bring the figure to 7 crores. One may, therefore, safely assert that even to-day the number of the depressed classes is not likely to exceed and if at all to an appreciable degree, the probable number of 1921, viz: 46 millions.

But the figure of 46 millions, itself is, indeed, very considerable; and sooner the class Hindus make amends for the untold ills they have been inflicting upon the untouchables, the better for themselves and the depressed classes and for India.—Yours etc.,

MATHOORADAS TRIGAMJEE.
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CESSIVE RAINS.

New York, Nov. 17.

w York cotton futures ened quiet at a decline s. This level was the the day as there was buying influenced by excessive rains which bsence of selling result- a rise of 12 points from ning level. In the after- portion of the advance on long liquidation. The closed barely steady at a of 1 point for December at a rise of 2 to 3 points distant deliveries. Spot n prices closed unchanged 6.40c.

he New Orleans cotton futures rket was quiet but steady and sed at a decline of 2 points. ot cotton prices remained un- hanged at 6.30c.

Dollar-Sterling cross rate clos- d at 3.77 3/4.

Recent long liquidation has im- proved the technical situation and sustained trade demand is likely to have good effect on the general sentiment. The so-called selling by co-operatives is nothing beyond liquidation of paper con- tracts against purchases of actu- al cotton. This action of the co-operatives is saving the mar- ket from any material decline due to hedge selling. The crop is being marketed in most order- ly manner and we believe that we have passed the zenith of the movement of the new crop. Trade reports although not en- couraging but are satisfactory and we look for a moderate rise in the near future.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York January Highest 6.52 (11-14 a.m.)

New York January Lowest 6.40 (opening).

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. New York cable:

"Bulls confidence lacking De- cember liquidation weakness sil- ver unsettling factor scale down Trade buying principal support inclined expect better opportunity for purchases.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the follow- ing cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Hedge selling ab- sorbed by trade buying. Look forward to better prices later in the season.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have re- ceived the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cables: "During past three weeks sales of yarn and cloth in U. S. were somewhat below cur- rent production. Margins on Standard cloths have decreased considerably. Improvement in Mill situation reported by Great Britain. Worsening of Mill si- tuation reported by Japan. We estimate stock of all kinds of cot- ton in U. S. at end of Septem- ber, at 19,946,000 bales."

New York cables: Textiles fair- ly active during the past week but at poor prices. Cotton shows sagging tendency. December liquidation increasing, trade buy- ing only at limits, speculative de- mand lighter.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 17.

To-day's closing:—	
December	6.29—.01
January	6.42+.02
March	6.60+.03
May	6.77+.02
July	6.96+.03
Middling Spot	6.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New Orleans, Nov. 17.

December	6.29—.02
January	6.40—.02
Middling Spot	6.30

New York: 10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	6.44
March	6.61
May	6.80

New York: Noon Call:—

January	6.46
March	6.66
May	6.83

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Nov. 17.
Demand Bills ..... 376.75.

COFFEE: NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Nov. 17.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot: 6-1/2 Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET
London, November 17.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C & F Calcutta, Nov/Dec. per cwt: 8/7-1/2 Paid.
C & F Bombay, Nov/Dec. per cwt: 8/8 Paid.
C & F Karachi, Nov/Dec. per cwt: 8/8 Paid.

LONDON METALS.
London, Nov. 6.
Copper Braziers £50-1/2.
Yellow Metal £40-3/4.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £12-3/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £9-5/16.
Tin, English Ingots £136-1/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

SHORTS COVERING NEAR MONTHS.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at un- changed prices in spite of easier overnight advices from New York and heavy decline in silver. It was a small but a steady session and light hedge selling was easil- ly absorbed by scattered buying. There was absence of selling and the market exhibited good under- tone. There was heavy shodt covering late in the afternoon by local operators which resulted in sharp rise in near months which closed at a rise of 6 points next crop months closed at a rise of 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 1 point at 4.89.

The dollar-sterling cross rate closed at 3.78 in London.

To-day's short covering in near months indicates the inherent underlying strength of the mar- ket. There are no offerings of actual cotton and basis must be improving. The action of the market is impressive and we see no reason for any important de- cline in the near future.

East Indian cotton futures rul- ed quiet and closed at a rise of 1 point.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled quiet but steady Sakels closing at a rise of 5 to 2 points and Uppers declined 1 to 2 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular with a li- mited business and closed at a rise of 4 points to a decline of 12 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liver- pool, cable:—

"Markets healthier after recent liquidation, seasaw movements likely near future, good opinion long run.

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"New York cable. Cooperatives still selling but trade steady buy- er.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have re- ceived the following cables:—

Less offering in the Liverpool market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 16.

Opening	To-day's Closing.	
November		4.63+.06
December		4.60+.05
January	4.56	4.60+.04
February		4.61+.03
March	4.60	4.63+.03
April		4.66+.03
May	4.66	4.69+.02
June		4.71+.02
July	4.71	4.74+.02
August		4.76+.02
September		4.79+.02
October		4.82+.02
November		4.84+.02
Middling Spot		4.89+.01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 17.

November	7.03
January	7.19
March	7.36
May	7.51
July	7.66
October	7.94
November	7.94
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	7.49

INDIAN COTTON.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	4.59
Fine	4.71
Superfine	4.83
OOMRA:—	
Good	4.21
Fully Good	4.31
Fine	4.46
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.05
Fully Good	4.16
Fine	4.26
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.16
Fine	4.26
Superfine	4.36

LINSEED.
London, November 17.
Linseed, Calcutta, per ton: £11-11-3 Nov/Dec. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. per ton: £9-17-6 Nov. Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, per ton: £12-2-6 Nov/Dec. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.
London, November 17.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt: 16/3 Dec. Paid.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt: 17/6 Jan/April. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, November 17.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, per lb. Spot: 3 Sellers.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, November 17.
Rozario Santa Fe: 28/3 Nov/Dec. Quoted.
Barletta Russo: 27/9 Nov/Dev. Value.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels 29/3 Nov/Dec. Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels: 33 Nov/Dec. Nominal.

WHEAT FUTURE LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.
Liverpool, Nov. 18.

	Opening Quotations.
December	5s. 3-1/2d Paid
March	6s. 0-1/2d. Paid
May	6s. 3-1/4d. Paid
Market:	Steady.

Bombay Cotton.

STEADY UNDERTONE.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

The steady undertone display- ed by the local market is due to the healthy state of the market rendered by recent long liquida- tion of speculative purchases. There was utter absence of sell- ing and the improvement was well maintained during the ear- ly part of the day.

The market opened firm at Rs. 185/8 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 186/8 on buying by local operators influ- enced by better news about the Indian political situation. At the advance there was scattered sel- ling which relapsed prices to Rs. 185/12. The market remained stationary at this level with a limited turnover of business.

Our market will close at 3 p.m. on Friday on account of Hindu holiday.

Reports of renewed fighting in China had no effect and the mar- ket awaited Liverpool opening cables with Broach A-M being done at Rs. 185/14.

Liverpool market was expected to open at a decline of 1 point on parity with overnight closing quotations of American Cotton Exchanges, but it opened better at a rise of 2 points and gained 1 more point within the first 10 minutes of the opening.

Our market readily responded to Liverpool advices with more demand. Later on Liverpool was reported 4 points higher and our market after advancing to Rs. 187/ closed a 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	186/8
Oomra D/J.	165
Oomra May	163
Bengal D./J.	146/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Nov. 18.

November	105.20+0.70
February	108.50+1.40
May	110.90+1.50

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Nov. 18.
50 Kotak & Co. Nimbahera 154
50 Do. Hinsar New 15 on
102 Currimbhai Bhilwara 11 on
400 Motiram Vaghji Porbandar 12 off
73 Bombay & Co. Botad 149
43 Damji Kaliyanji Manavadar 188 z
37 Motiram Vaghji Himatnha- gar 15 off
40 Do. Porbandar 12 off
142 Arjun Khimji Bhavnagar 146
110 P. Crystal & Co. Bagalkot 206

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Nov. 18.

Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	150
Bengal F.G.	145
Wardha-Hingt Fine	179
Nagpur Sayner Fine	181
Yeotmal Fine	171
Arvi Fine	172
Amraoti Fine	169
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	169
Mulkapur Fine	163
Khandesh Fine	164
Muthia F.G.	154
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	172
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	167
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	169
Burwah Sanavad Fine	171
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	168
Broach Fine	190
Broach F.G.	180
Cambodia	260
Miraj/Sangli	210
Compta Good	220
Jinja	280
Busoga	285

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 18.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh		3,068
Central India	157	13,222
Barsi and Nagar	41	2,679
Hyderabad-Gaorani		516
Berar	409	18,781
Central Provinces		7,078
Total Oomras	607	45,344
Dholera	21	14,746
N.-W. Provinces	190	4,461
Rajputana	69	3,610
Sind-Punjab	130	8,662
Broach	5	6,015
Coompta & Dharwar	43	5,343
Westerns-Northerns	125	4,516
Cocanada		3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		285
Persian		425
American	1,277	13,529
Egyptian & African	174	19,117
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		55
Total	2,641	124,014

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 12th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year
Europe	309	47,344
Japan & China	3,259	136,349
Coast Ports		13,666
Up-country by Rail		25,673
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		47,968
Total	3,658	261,009

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Chicago wheat market yesterday ruled firm and the Argentine Lin- seed market closed unchanged.

In our market Linseed May opened at Rs. 6/10/9 but declined to Rs. 6/10/3 on scattered long liquidation.

Liverpool Wheat market being steady local wheat market opened firm at Rs. 4/9/0 but declined to Rs. 4/8/6 on profit taking.

Groundnuts prices advanced to Rs. 33/7 but later on declined to Rs. 33/4. Castorseed after open- ing firm at Rs. 33/12 closed at Rs. 33/10.

Linseed May	6 10 0
Wheat May	4 8 6
Cottonseed	2 12 0
Groundnuts	7 2 0
Teelseed	8 2 0
Rapeseed	8 8 0
Mowraseed	5 4 0
Myrabolams	21 0 0
Poppyseed	11 6 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Nov. 18.

	Bales.
Central India	157
Barsi-Nugger	41
Berar	409
Dhollera	21
N.-W. Provinces	190
Rajputana	69
Sind-Punjab	130
Broach	5
Compta-Dharwar	43
Westerns-Northerns	125
Americans	1,2277
Egyptians z	46
East Africans	128
Cotton	2,641
	Cwts.
Wheat	2,303
Linseed	1,636
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	172
Gingellyseeds	1,378
Groundnuts	13,397
	Tons.
Coal	78

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Nov. 17.

Cottonseed, Bombay, per ton: No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay, per ton: £12-15-0 Nov/Dec. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton: £11-17-6 Nov/Dec. Sellers.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Ex-Godown.
Bombay, Nov. 18.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 495/ per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 125/ per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSON.
Bombay, Nov. 18.

Castorseeds Delivery May Open- ing Rs. 33/12 Lowest Rs. 33/7 Clos- ing Rs. 33/10

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 33/6/0 Highest Rs. 33/7 Lowest Rs. 33/1 Closing Rs. 33/4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Nov. 18.
F. P. Bales.

Receipts to date	z	
17-11-31	4466000	5475000
Receipts Yesterday		
17-11-31	87000	86000
Exports to date		
17-11-30	2321000	2856000
Stock at Ports		
13-11-31	4809000	3942000
Stock Interior Towns		
13-11-331	2051000	1684000
Stock Liverpool		
12-11-31	670000	778000
Visible Supply		
12-11-31	8594000	7616000
Quantity in Sight		
13-11-31 a	7029000	7625000
Quantity out of Sight		
13-11-31	3633000	3106000

DAW SUGAR FUTURES —LONDON MARKET.
London, Nov. 18.
Opening Quotations.
London, Nov. 18.

NOVEMBER.	
Sellers	6/7-1/2
Buyers	6/
DECEMBER.	
Sellers	6/5
Buyers	6/4-3/4
JANUARY.	
Sellers	6/6
Buyers	6/5-1/2
FEBRUARY.	
Sellers	6/7-1/2
Buyers	6/6-1/2
MARCH.	
Sellers	6/8-1/2
Buyers	6/8-1/4
Market:	Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, November 17.
Chartered Bank of India & Chi- na £13-5/8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £107-1/2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £6.
National Bank of India 28/6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £84-3/8.
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. £73-5/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent. £99-1/2.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. £39-1/2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £47.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Ster- ling Loan £54-1/2.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. Ster ling Loan £75-1/2.
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. £33-3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent. £97.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91-3/4.

Share Market

IMPROVED BUYING.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Encouraging news about the Indian political situation and con- tinuance of fighting in China were responsible for steady opening of the share market. There was scattered liquidation at the ad- vance which resulted in a tempor- ary setback, but before the close renewed demand hardened prices. Business remains restricted and outsiders do not take any interest in share. Most of the local mar- kets are showing more activity, but share Bazar remains un- attracted. Only scattered busi-

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Nov. 18.
Bombay Dyeing 666; 64; 66
Century 215; 12; 15
Colaba 74; 75
Crescent 52
Fazul 310; 12; 15; 13
Indore 312; 11
Madhowji 10
Nagpur xd 270; 68; 72
New Great 130; 28; 30
Pearl 177; 78; 79-6
Simplex 50
Swadeshi 217; 16; 18
Burma 328; 30; 25; 30; 28
Hydro 108-7; 9-1
Tram 102 a
Deff. 330
Ord. 28-14; 29; 28-6; 29-4; 29
Bundi 13-10. 14
Indian 160; 64 63
Katni Ord. 148-2
Alcock 89-6

ness is passing and the uncertain international political situation together with new tariff walls discourage buyers. This state is likely to continue for some time to come. Price changes are con- fined to narrow limits. There are rumours that holders of Tata Steel shares are quietly unloading.

Fazul shares opened at Rs. 312/8 and after declining Rs. 2/8 im- proved to Rs. 315/. There was better demand for Nagpur, New Great and Pearl shares. Tata Power and Hydro shares are in good requst. Andhra shares ruled steady and Bombay Burma shares closed at Rs. 328/12. Tata Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 29/ Cement shares are doing well with some investment demand. Bundi closed at Rs. 13/14 and Indian Cements at 163/12.

MILLS.
Bombay, Nov. 18.

100 Ahm. Advance	245
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
800 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Lyeing	666-4
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	215
500 Central India P.	412-8
100 Central India	272-8xd
100 Colaba	75
100 Coorla	118
100 Crescent	52-8
250 Carrim	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	9-4-0
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Bazulbhoy	313-12
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	82-8
1000 Hindustan	1200
100 Indore-Malwa	311-4
250 Jamshed	8-8
50 Kastoorchand	9-2
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	118-2
250 Laxmi	720
100 Madhowji	10-8
250 Madras United	240
1000 Manekji Petit	900-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	260
1000 Morarji	295
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	130
2// New Great	130
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	97-8
250 Pearl	179-6
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1515
250 Simplex	50
100 Swan	57-8
100 Swadeshi	218-12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	577
500 Vishnu	1117-8
1000 Western	680
BANKS	
100-50 Baroda	59-8
50-25 Central	13-14
£10-5 Eastern	58
500 Imperial	876-4
500-125 Imperial Cont.	213-12
100-50 India	76-8
5 Union	3-1
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi	13-14 xd
70 Gwalior	87
250 Indian	163-12
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	102-4
40 Katni Def.	570
100 Katni	148-2
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7-3
100 Shahabad	170
INSURANCE	
10 Jupiter P.	7-3
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	15

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 18.

B.C. RATES—
T T 1/6 1/16 a
D D 1/6 3/32
LONDON BANKS—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Nov/ Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32
Selling T.T. 1/6 3/32 Feb/March.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 17/32 Nov./Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/2 Feb.
NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T. T. 344
Banks Selling T T 354
Banks Buying T T 347
PARIS BANKS—
Banks Selling D D 727
Banks Buying D D 750
JAPAN BANKS—
Selling T.T. 174 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 103
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 116 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
JAVA BANKS—
Selling D.D. 70.
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.77 17th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 18th inst.
Japan/London 2/7 1/2 17th inst.
London/Paris 96.95 17th inst.
London/Belgium 27.00 17th inst.
London/Switzerland 19.50 17th inst.
London/Italy 73.25 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:— Quiet, Steady.
Gold £5/9/2 16th inst. £5/8/6 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 16th inst. 18 2/8 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 17 15/16 16th inst. 18 3/4 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 32 7/8 16th inst. 31 3/8 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 3/4 p.c. 16th inst. 5 3/4 p.c. 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 1/8 p.c. 16th inst. 6 1/8 p.c. 17th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 3½ per cent.
3 Mos. 6 per cent.
6 Mos. 6 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of London Silver. Decline chiefly due to heavy American selling. Also India turned sellers. Buyers scarce.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 55/4

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1981/86 Rs. 84/12

4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 83/4

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 63

4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 92-2

4½ per cent Loan due 1955/60 Rs. 68/10

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 82/4

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 91/12

5 per cent Loan due 1939/44 Rs. 82/12

6 per cent Bonds due 1933/36 Rs. 96/2

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/7

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 94/7

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 90/10

6½ per cent Bombay Develop- ment Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/2

6½ per cent Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 60

4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 59

4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 58/8

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 74/10

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 92

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 92

Tone of Market:—Steady.

200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-14
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val P	933-12
1000 Andhra Valley	590
50 Bom. Tram P.	62-8
50 Bombay Tram	102-8
100 Tata Hydro P.	100-5
100 Tata Hydro	109-1
1000 Tata Power P.	1011-4
1000 Tata Power	405
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantej	662 8
100 Amritsar Patti	88
100 Central Province	72-8
100 Dho. Barramati	74-4
100 Gujrat	32
100 Mandra Bhon	50-12
500 Tapti Valley	535
MINING.	
10 Central India	6-8
10 Shivradpur	11 13
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	103-12
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	49-12
30 Tata Steel D.	330
75 Tata Steel	29
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	
250 Bom Steam P	
250 Bom. Steam	166-4
50 Bom. Telephone	42-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-10
125 Bom. Burma Old	320-12
50 Bom. Burma New	114-6
100 Ind. Bleaching	130 xd
15 Scindia	6-3
3-/1 p.c. Govt. Paper	55-3
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	94-10

Gold And Silver.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Gold market is quiet but steady with a restricted business with quotation Rs. 26/4/6.

Unsatisfactory reports about the Silver committee and pressure of speculative dishcartened buyers and the market shows weaker tone. China Exchange closed at 1.9½ with a steady tone. Our mar- ket opened at Rs. 56/ but declined to Rs. 55/3 on heavy long liquida- tion. Later on prices rallied to Rs. 56/8 on reports of fighting in China.

Ready Gold	26	4	6
Kartik Delivery	26	4	6
Magsar Delivery	26	5	3
Sovereign	16	9	0
Silver Ready	59	12	0
Kartik Delivery	56	6	0
Magsar Delivery	56	0	0
Kartik Tejimandi	2	8	0
Magsar Tejimandi	4	12	0

LONDON SILVER.
London, Nov. 17.
Spot 18-7/8.
Forward 18-3/4.

GOLD.
Bar Gold, Fine per Oz. £5-8-6.

LONDON EXCHANGES (OEN- ING RATES.)
London, Nov. 18.

	To-day's Opening
T T London on New York	3.2737
T T London on Berlin	15.905
T T London on Amsterdam	9.390
T T London on Brussels	27.015
T T London on Madrid	44.50
T T London on Milan	73.032
T T London on Paris	96.31

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Nov. 17.
T.T. London on Berlin 15.93.
T.T. London on Amsterdam 9.41-1/2.
T.T. London on Brussels 27.22.
T.T. London on Madrid 44.53.
T.T. London on Berne 19.43.
T.T. London on Milan 73.31.
T.T. London on Paris 96.68.
T.T. London on Prague 127.00.
T.T. London on New York (clos- ing) 3.78-1/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
Interest day to day Loans 5-1/8 per cent.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans 5 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.
Banks Bills 6 months 6-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-7/8 per cent.

OnYourCigarette
This new method of using "Vapex" has been suggested to us by a number of people who have derived spe- cial benefit.
If you are troubled with obstinate Catarrh or Hay-Fever, put a drop of "Vapex" on the middle of your ci- garette and smoke in the usual way. "Vapex" volatilises very rapidly and its anti-septic va- pour is brought into di- rect contact with the mouth, throat and poste- rior nasal passages, bringing quick relief and effectively clearing the head. This method has been found specially useful in the treat- ment of long-standing catarrh, hay-fever, etc. There are thus three good ways of using "Va- pex". You can brea the vapour from
YOUR HANDKERC
YOUR PILLOW
YOUR CIGARET
Of all C

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1931.

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J4

Full-Dress Debate On Defence Question.

MAHATMA WANTS COMPLETE RESPONSIBILITY TRANSFERRED TO INDIA.

Complete Control Of Defence & External Affairs, Nothing, Less.

"WHOLE OF ARMY SHOULD BE DISBANDED IF IT DOES NOT PASS UNDER INDIAN CONTROL."
—MAHATMA GANDHI.

Indians Capable Of Shouldering Burdens Of External Affairs And Foreign Relations.

READING INSISTS ON CONTROL OF INDIAN ARMY REMAINING WITH VICEROY.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

In the Federal Structure Sub-Committee today Pandit Malaviya concluding his yesterday's speech on defence question, emphasised that strength of public opinion in India was in favour of transferring control over army to the new legislature. He submitted that the power to be given to Governor-General to take charge of the army temporarily gave all assurances required for emergencies.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar supporting Sir T. B. Sapru's scheme of administering Army as reserved Crown subject by an Indian member expressed opinion that it was preferable during initial stage to Pandit Malaviya's proposal to give the Governor-General power to suspend constitution. Mr. Mudaliyar declared that he was at present unwilling to consider the question of the strength of the army, pointing out with reference to the expenditure that a large amount was devoted to auxiliary and ancilary services and reminding that Army Retrenchment Committee ascertained that considerable reduction of expenditure was possible without reducing a single soldier.

OPEN ARMY TO ALL CLASSES.

Mr. Muddaliar thought that Reforms regarding expenditure and strength of the army could be worked out with an Indian member in charge and any way legislature would be confident that examination of these question was occurring.

Mr. Mudaliyar laid stress on the desirability of opening the army to all classes and suggested the establishment of the Committee of Indian Defence Similar to the Committee of Imperial Defence.

Referring to Indianisation, Mr. Mudaliyar said that he learnt that a decision regarding intake of candidates for new Indian Sandhurst was imposed upon the Committee which had not been permitted to discuss the question. Any way he agreed that pending the consideration of the question by Indian Army Member, Indianisation must proceed and local Sandhurst be established.

SPEAKING FOR HIMSELF.

Lord Reading, who made it clear that he was speaking for himself and not associating with his observations other Liberal delegates, who were members of the Government, said that he confined himself to Army and National defence but in much of what he said he would be covering generally finance, external relations and commercial discrimination.

He also said: "I want to make it quite clear from outset that nothing that has occurred during debates of this Committee or otherwise in Conference has modified or affected the opinion I expressed in January this year with reference to what I believe to be policy to be followed. I remain of the opinion that there should be provincial autonomy ... also that there should be responsibility at Centre, qualified or ... by certain reservations ... safeguards which I enumerated ... the time. I have come to ... conclusion that if I were to ... my speech I made in ... there is nothing I would ... in matters of ... open for ...

worth discussing at this stage. I see no reason for changing any views I then expressed."

Lord Reading thought that there had been some change in Mr. T.B. Sapru's views since last session. —Ruter.

SIR T. B. SAPRU EXPLAIN

Sir T. B. Sapru said that the only difference was that last year he was prepared to leave it to the discretion of the Viceroy to appoint an Army Member, who should preferably be Indian, while yesterday, he was more positive and said that there must be an Indian Army Member. There was no change on constructive side.

Lord Reading said that there was a change he had in mind. He added that he was not complaining, for it was open to any member to change his opinion, "But with regard to Pandit Malaviya's proposals, I could not accept them. I do not understand how it is possible, in view of what we have put forward, that Pandit Malaviya's proposal for an Indian Minister responsible to the Legislature throughout could be acceptable. It is the very negation of everything we have indicated from the start.

Lord Reading considered that the suggestion that the Governor-General should be allowed to suspend the Constitution, would place him in a very awkward predicament in case of an emergency, leading to a condition of things which would be quite unworkable.

RESERVATION IN REGARD TO ARMY.

Lord Reading continued: "To my mind it is of the essence that if Responsibility at the Centre is to be conferred on the Indian Legislature, which I desire and advocate, there must be reservation in regard to the Army, that that shall remain for the Governor-General, who shall have the power to appoint the Minister and have the benefit of that Minister's advice. I never suggested that he must necessarily be an Englishman or Indian. I leave it open to the Governor-General. I wish to state very plainly that any proposal for Responsible Government would be unacceptable to me if it did not make the exception that the Army must be in the hands of the Governor-General and that any Minister must be responsible to him."

Lord Reading said that he quite understood that in regard to some questions concerning Defence, the Legislature and Ministers might desire to make representations to the Governor-General and suggested that this might be arranged by the Standing Committee or Advisory Committee of the Legislature. "I really care little about the method provided control and responsibility remain with the Governor-General throughout, and he has the right of appointing an adviser who certainly will not be a Member of the Cabinet in the strict sense because he will be responsible to the Governor-General and not to the Legislature."

MAHATMA EXPLAINS CONGRESS VIEW.

The Congress view was put by Mr. Gandhi, who said that he realised that he was undertaking a tremendous responsibility. "I intervene at this stage because I am in one of these November fogs. I do not know whether there will be a report upon this discussion or not. I do not know whether we are going summarily to close these deliberations or extend them.

"As far as I am concerned I came here intending, if necessary, to winter in England, and, therefore, time is of no consequence if, per chance, my purpose can be obtained through friendly negotiation and consultation. I have been sent here with the deliberate intention of exploring every possible avenue to achieve an honourable settlement, whether by open discussion at this table or by private conferences with Ministers and public men who influence public opinion here and with all those who are interested in questions vitally affeting India. Therefore, I am under obligation not to leave a single stone unturned in order to arrive at a settlement, if only because the Congress is wedded to the policy which is known to you all.

"The Congress is intent on reaching its goal as early as possible, and holds also very decided views on all these matters. What is more to the purpose, it is to-day or considers itself today, capable of shouldering all responsibilities that flow from Responsible Government. I thought, therefore, that I could not possibly allow the discussion on this most important matter to close without placing, as humbly and briefly as I could, the Congress view."

COMPLETE RESPONSIBILITY

"The Congress case is that complete responsibility should be transferred to India. That means that there should be complete control of Defence and External Affairs, but it also contemplates adjustments.

"We ought not to deceive ourselves or the world into thinking that we would be getting Responsible Government, although we may not ask for Responsibility in this vital matter. The nation that does not control its Defence Forces and External Policy is hardly a responsible nation. Defence and its Army is to a nation the very essence of existence, and if a Nation's Defence is controlled by an outside agency, no matter how friendly it is, that nation certainly is not responsibly governed.

"This is what our English teachers have taught us times without number, and, therefore, some Englishmen twitted me when they heard the talk that we would have Responsible Government, but not have, or not claim, control over Defence Forces. Hence, I have very respectfully to claim on behalf of the Congress, complete control over the Army, Defence Forces and External Affairs.

"I put in this also so as to avoid having to speak on it when that subject comes up. To this conclusion we come with the greatest deliberation, that if we do not get this control at the time of embarking on Responsibility, I cannot conceive a time when, because we are enjoying Responsibility in other matters, we would be suddenly found fit to control our own Defence Forces.

AN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

"The Army at present, in my opinion, whether Indian or British is really an army of occupation. It does not matter to us or me—I speak from experience—that here are Sikhs, Gurkhas, Pathans, men from Madras, Rajputs, no matter who they are, they are foreigners to me whilst they are in the Army. I cannot speak to them. Soldiers have come to me stealthily and have been afraid even of speaking to me, because they felt that they might be reported.

"It is not possible for us, ordinarily to go to places where soldiers are kept. They are also taught to regard us not as their countrymen. Unlike any other country in the world, there is absolutely no correspondence between them and the ordinary civil population. This I give as my evidence before this Committee, as a man who endeavoured to come into touch with every part of Indian life, and this is not my personal experience alone, but the experience of hundreds and thousands of Congressmen, that there is an absolute wall between them and us.

"I am, therefore, quite aware, that it is tremendous thing for us at once, to shoulder that respon-

(Continued on page 8).

BANEFUL EFFECT OF INDIVIDUAL ACTS OF VIOLENCE.

Pt. Jawaharlal.

Working Committee Alive To Bengal Affairs.

WILL BENGAL FOLLOW U. P. IN SATYAGRAHA?

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

"Acts of violence are doing immense harm to the work of the Congress" said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a large gathering this afternoon at Shraddhanand Park when he presided over a meeting to celebrate the death anniversary of Lala Lajpatrai.

The Pandit deprecated in strong language the individual acts of violence which achieved nothing and appealed to the people of Bengal to create such an atmosphere that youths might not think that by indulging in terrorist activities, they were furthering the cause of the country.

Pandit Jawaharlal asked the audience to disabuse their minds of the suggestion that the Working Committee of the Congress was unmindful of what was happening in Benga.. The Congress, he said, had ceased to protest and pass resolutions of indignation. To-day they were in a peculiar stage which might be described as days of truce which they had entered into rightly or wrongly, and they had no other alternative but to adhere to it.

The Pandit then referred to the U. P. Congress decision to start Satyagraha on its own responsibility which example Bengal might follow if she so desired.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO BAN ON ROY'S LIFE.

Police Raid In Akola

(From A Correspondent.)
AKOLA Nov. 18.

The house of Sjt. R. M. Pendse, Secretary, Behar Socialist Party, was raided by the Akola police on Tuesday evening. The search lasted for two hours. Some copies of M. N. srdi srdlu hrdu es of life of M. N. Roy written by Mr. Pendse were seized because they were declared proscribed by local Government. Simultaneous search was made of the Prajapaksha Press. Nothing incriminating was found.

SEDITION CASE AGAINST MR. DHARMADHIKARI

Judgment To Be Delivered On 27th November.

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, Nov. 17.

Judgment in the sedition case against Mr. Dharmadhikari, Secretary, C. P. (Marathi) Congress Committee, has been postponed to 27th instant, as Mr. Behor, the trying Magistrate is sick.

Generally Dry Weather.

POONA, Nov. 18.

The weather has been generally dry except for threequarters inch of rain at Pamban. A western disturbance is causing a cloud in Kashmir.

Forecast:—Generally dry weather will continue.—A. P.

100 P. C. PREFERENCE FOR DOMINIONS.

Official Announcement In Commons.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

In the House of Commons it was officially announced that imports from Dominions would have 100 per cent preference under the Government's Anti-Dumping Bill.—Reuter's Special.

FIRST READING OF ANTI-DUMPING BILL PASSED.

Special Powers Conferred On Board Of Trade.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The House of Commons last night passed Mr. Runciman's Financial Resolution through all the stages and thereafter the first reading of the Anti-Dumping Bill (officially known as the Abnormal Importation Customs Duties Bill) was passed.

The text of the Bill subsequently published lays down that where the Board of Trade is satisfied that the abnormal quantities of goods falling within the scope of the Bill are being imported, it may issue order applying the Bill to them. Such an order must be laid before the House of Commons within 28 days of the date on which it is made. The duty chargeable under such an order shall not exceed 100 per cent of the value of the articles. The Empire products are exempted by the Bill.—Reuter's Special.

A Plea For Protection Of Empire Tea.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A strong plea in favour of protection for the Empire tea was advocated by Sir Charles McLeod of Messrs. McLeod and Co., Calcutta, addressing the Royal Empire Society. He contended that all the requirements of the Empire could be met by the Empire-grown tea, whereas for years, Britain had suffered the dumping of tea grown in the Dutch East Indies which was admitted free in Britain, whereas Holland imposed an import duty of seven pence per lb. Moreover the Dutch Indies tea was blended with other teas unknown to the public. Meanwhile the Empire tea industry was suffering heavy losses. The selling price was not covering the cost of production, and many tea companies in India and Ceylon were in a serious position. The producers were ready to agree to the imposition of duty, provided substantial preference was given to the Empire tea.—Reuter's Special.

MORRIS COLLEGE SHOOTING INCIDENT.

Demand For Independent Judicial Enquiry.

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, Nov. 17.

At an emergent meeting of Nagpur District Bar Association held to-day, a resolution was carried urging upon the local Government to institute an idependent judicial enquiry into the Morris College Shooting incident.

A committee consisting of six lawyers has also been formed to take the necessary steps in the matter.

MINORITIES COMMITTEE DRAFT REPORT ISSUED.

Failure Of Private Negotiation Recorded.

16 APPENDICES INCLUDES CONGRESS SCHEME FOR COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Draft Report of the Minorities Committee is issued. It records the history of meetings of the Committee since its re-assembly, and also the failure of private negotiations to devise a scheme satisfactory to all, and the Premier's offer to give a temporary decision.

Sixteen appendices include the Congress Scheme for communal settlement and the Five Minorities Agreement.—Reuter's R.T.C. Service.

ELABORATE POLICE "BANDOB MARKS ARRIVAL OF SEVA DAL ORGANISERS

Patna's Reception To Kamaladevi & Somji.

DISTRICT VOLUNTEES' CONFERENCE.

(From Our Special Correspondent)
MUZAFFARPUR, Nov. 17.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Miss Safia Somji arrived at Patna accompanied by Dr. Hardiker from Gaya yesterday and were received by prominent Congressmen, Yuvak Sangh and Congress volunteers. Forty volunteers, who are undergoing Seva Dal training at the Sadaqat Ashram, presented the Seva Dal salute to them.

Dr. Hardiker inspected the volunteers after which Mrs. Kamala devi, Miss Somji and Dr. Hardiker were taken in procession escorted by the entire volunteer corp There were elaborate police arrangements at the station and a huge posse of policemen marched with the procession.

Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia addressed a women's meeting in the afternoon.

In the evening an address was presented to Mrs. Kamaladevi by the Yuvak Sangh. She pointed out to them the cultural value attached to the principle of adopting Non-Violence and its immense value in solving international strifes and liberating mankind from the horrors of war and bloodshed. She then addressed another public meeting appealing for recruits to the Seva Dal.

Miss Safia Somji also addressed the public meeting on Seva Dal work. The party arrived at Muzaffarpur this morning, where Miss Safia presides over the District Volunteer Conference.

SEVADAL WOMEN'S CENTRAL CAMP

To Be Opened In Bombay Next Month

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

It has been decided to open the Hindustani Seva Dal Women's Central Camp at Bombay in the month of December. The Camp to last for two months.

There is already a good response from other provinces. The tour of Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Somji has been so successful that the camp is bound to be a great success.

Miss Kissan Dhumatkar was specially deputed for training at the General Headquarters of the Dal, Hubli. She is at present busy making preparations for the camp. All ladies interested in the camp should see Miss Kissan Dhumatkar personally at the office of the Bombay Branch of the General Headquarters.

The exact date of the opening of the camp will be announced later.

DR. HARDIKER'S SUCCESSFUL TOUR.

Dr. Hardiker who has been touring in the United Provinces since the 27th of last month is not keeping good health. Yet he is continuing his tour in Behar and is expected to be in Bombay during the last week of this month accompanied by Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia Somji.

There is so much demand for instructors that the Dal's Academy at Bagalkot is busy getting them trained. Two instructors have been sent as per call from Ajmer and Puri. One will be going to Raipur this week. Two have left for Punjab to-day.

Mr. K.B. Mehta, who was in charge of the Hindustani Seva Dal during the last Civil Disobedience Movement, after it was declared illegal, has left for Bagalkot for further training at the Seva Dal Academy.

BOMBAY'S SUPPORT TO TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA

Congratulations To Gwruvayar And Nasik "Untouchables"

A well-attended public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on the Chowpatty Sands on Saturday evening to support the Satyagraha now going on in Guruvayur and Nasik launched by the "untouchables". Sardar Jamiat Singh presided.

The President in opening the proceedings narrated the hardships which a large section of the Indian population have to suffer simply because they had the misfortunate to belong to that class termed as "untoucables." This curse of untouchability has no religious foundation. They do not know from where this "distinction" has come, when this untouchability came into existence, and under whose guidance their religious books say that Aryans after coming into India and setting on the banks of the Ganges divided among themselves for covenience sake into four groups known as Brahma, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra, assigning to each group a particular kind of work. There was no untouchability at that time. All lived together in harmony.

PLIGHT OF "UNTOUCHABLES."

The "untouchables" of Kerala and Nasik where Satyagraha is now going on the speaker said, are economically dependent on the caste Hindus to whom the temple belongs and who possess the lands which the "untouchables" have to lease out, cultivate, and have to remain as agriculturists. If these untouchables are to ever attempt to protest lands are taken away from them and they are left to starve. If the untouchables were economically independent they would have established their right of access into the temples long ago.

Concluding the Sardar said:—Let us be independent both politically and economically and then we will automatically be an independent social unit. Now the "untouchables" of Kerala and of Nasik are engaged in a direct struggle, let us wish them every success in their noble attempt to vindicate their right and honour.

Moulana Irfan and Mr. Ebrahim also spoke in strong terms favouring the movement and condemning the Hindu and Muslim priest craft.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SATYAGRAHIS.

The following resolution moved from the chair was unanimously passed:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay whole-hearte support the Satyagraha now going on in Nasik and Guruvayur securing to the so-called untouchables the elementary human r... and congratulates those who are bearing imprisonment and other sufferings cheerfully and their righteous fight."

The President winding up the proceedings announced that a strong contingent of Sikh and other volunteers have been kept ready to meet any emergency and as soon as they receive information they will march direct to the prohibited areas to vindicate the human rights of the "untouchables."

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